

DIDSBUY PIONEER

VOL. XIV

DIDSBUY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12th, 1916

No. 15



SPRING STYLES IN FOOTWEAR

We have opened a new assortment of

Invictus and Iassic Shoes for Ladies

The range comprises the latest styles in footwear. The best of the new effects may now be seen in our store, and our experience leads us to anticipate a most encouraging reception of these new styles by the ladies of our town.

No pains have been spared to bring our stock of ladies footwear up to a degree where we may honestly state that we are in a position to compete with the finest city stores. With Invictus and Classic Shoes we feel that we have attained our ambition, and you are most cordially invited to call and endorse our selection.

J. V. BERSCHT

Watch for change of our ad next week—Important

Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

Dealers in all kinds of Fresh
and Cured Meats

We Pay Cash for Poultry, Butter,
Eggs and Hides

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

He might have had a Crop Failure but he bought some

Formaldehyde

Try a few pounds of the great smut destroyer. You will not regret it. Buy while the price is right.

RUMBALL & HYNDMAN

Going! Going!

WHAT?

Timothy Seed

ABSOLUTELY GOOD (GRADE 1)

We have only a few pounds left. Place your order with us now.

Rumball & Hyndman

Everybody Should Get One

"Canada in Flanders" is the title of the first volume of Canada's war history by Sir Max Aitkens, the official eye witness of the Canadian government in France, a copy of which has been received by us. This book is one that should be in every home, not only because of its historic value but because it tells us so many things that have not been generally understood regarding the splendid work of the Canadian troops in France, and the maps of the different engagements also make plain the conditions at the time these heroic deeds were accomplished. The book starts off with the very first call to arms in Canada and describes the battles of Neuve Chappelle, Ypres, Festubert, and Givenchy with a description of a great many individual heroic deeds. Sir Max Aitken has given to Canada in his first volume a clear, concise account of Canada's sons in their first year of war. The book is published by Hodder & Stoughton, Toronto, and can be secured in a cheap edition for 25c; cloth \$1.00; leather \$1.50.

Married

Moore-Dawn—On Friday, March 31st, 1916, at Ghost Pine, Haviland Ormiston Moore to Miss Anna Dawn.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Keep The Family Savings in a Joint Account

in the names of two or more members—Husband and Wife, Brother and Sister, or Father and Son.

It is an all-round convenience, as either can deposit or withdraw money, and in case of death the balance goes to the survivor without any formalities, forming an immediate source of ready money.

DIDSBUY BRANCH
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

DIDSBUY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

Saturday Night: "The Heart Breakers"

A high class drama by a good company

Another good Sterling Weekly of War and World Events

Farmers—Don't forget the monthly Ford Film showing the elevators and shipment of wheat.

8 FILMS IN ALL 8

TUESDAY NIGHT NEXT

Series of Under the Crescent

"For the Honor of a Woman"

Nothing like the best moving pictures are shown—clean and instructive.

POPULAR PRICES

Adults 25c Children 10c

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. O. W. Hempling returned from a week's visit to friends in Calgary on Saturday last.

The many friends of Private Jim Sinclair of the 137th will learn with regret that he is ill and confined to the hospital at Calgary.

One of the heaviest snowstorms of the season occurred on Tuesday night and while it was not cold the wind and wet, heavy snow made walking impossible.

It is reported that T. W. Cunningham has joined the ranks of the large number of automobile drivers in the district and now you will see him skimming Overland after banking hours.

Farmers should make it a point to attend the moving pictures at the Opera House on Saturday night when Ford pictures of large elevators and shipment of wheat will be shown.

A short circuit on the main leads of the electric light wires caused trouble at the plant on Tuesday night and as the storm was raging it was impossible to locate the trouble so the plant was closed down for the night.

The Didsbury schools are making preparations to give a grand concert on Thursday evening, April 20th. A fine programme is being arranged. Tickets are now on sale and part of the proceeds will be given to the Patriotic Fund.

The Grand Master of the I.O.O.F., J. W. Miller, of Carman-

gay, will make his official visit to the local lodge on Thursday evening, April 13th. All Odd-fellows are respectfully requested to make a special effort to attend this meeting.

Dave Dickson who has been employed in the office of McClaire-Wrigglesworth Co. for some time has received word of his appointment to the cashier's office of the C.P.R. at Camrose. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson will move to Camrose at the end of the week.

A dance will be held in the Opera House on Good Friday evening (April 21st) in aid of the baseball team. Prospects are good for a successful team this year and the boys are taking this way of raising finances for a start instead of taking up subscriptions, so turn out and give them a lift.

Mr. S. Franklin, janitor at the schools, wishes to take this means of expressing his appreciation to the school children for their helpful assistance at the school during his confinement to the house because of his recent accident, caused by running a rusty nail into his foot. Mr. Franklin has now recovered and is attending to his duties again.

Mr. J. W. Doran who was formerly manager of the Royal Bank branch at Munson has been transferred to the Didsbury branch of the same Bank and took up his new duties last week. Mr. Doran comes well recommended and no doubt will soon make a place for himself in banking circles in Didsbury.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged....	\$902.70
W. G. Liesemer, (for month of March).....	5.00
P. H. Lantz	5.00
Mrs John Rhodes.....	1.00
M. McLean.....	25.00
Per M. McLean	
G. Waters.....	3.70
C. Stumpf.....	.50
V. Stumpf.....	.50
E. Stumpf.....	.50
M. Stumpf.....	.50
	\$944.40

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged....	\$635.45
P. H. Lantz.....	5.00
Springside Ladies, per Mrs. W. Hardy.....	5.00
	\$635.45

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....	\$345.05
P. H. Lantz.....	5.00

BUSINESS LOCALS

SC A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

OUR carload of barbed wire has been received. Orders previously placed with us can now be filled.—Rumball & Hyndman.

FOR SALE—Baby carriage nearly new. Apply at Pioneer Office.

WANTED—6 grade Shorthorn Durham strain of cows, coming fresh in month of April. Will pay spot cash. Apply P. R. Reed or J. H. Kiteley.

FOR SALE—Shakespeare's complete works, one volume, large double pages. The People's Bible History, one volume. The Life and Works of Paul Laurence Dunbar. And other valuable works. Apply to Rev. L. P. Amacher, Didsbury, Alberta.

1500 POUNDS clean timothy seed in new sacks; 7c per lb. Leave orders with P. R. Reed or call at J. F. Bailey's farm, Westerdale.

100 BUSHELS Marquis spring wheat, cleaned, ready for seeding; 80c per bushel. Leave orders with P. R. Reed or call at J. F. Bailey's farm, Westerdale.

FOR SALE—A quantity of good, clean timothy seed for sale at \$4.00 per bushel. Apply S. Troyer, 2 miles east of Didsbury.

FOR SALE—My residence on Berlin St. J. E. Liesemer.

FOR SALE—Seed oats, free of weeds; government test shows exceptionally strong vitality. J. E. Liesemer.

1500 POUNDS clean timothy seed in new sacks; 7c per lb. Leave orders with P. R. Reed or call at J. F. Bailey's farm, Westerdale.

100 BUSHELS Marquis spring wheat, cleaned, ready for seeding; 80c per bushel. Leave orders with P. R. Reed or call at J. F. Bailey's farm, Westerdale.

W. S. Durrer
Undertaker and Embalmer

Phone 15 Didsbury, Alta.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, in the Province of Alberta. Take notice that His Honour Judge Winter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, by order dated March 20th, A.D. 1916, has appointed Wednesday, the seventh day of June, 1916 at the hour of 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court Room, in the Town of Didsbury, as the time and place for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, for taxes due to the said Municipality to December 31st, 1915. J. E. STAUFFER, Secretary-Treasurer.

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always. 50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.



Blocks wheels and takes profits.

MICA AXLE GREASE

Kills friction and makes profits.

Dealers Everywhere

The Imperial Oil Company Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?

Yet your best horse is just as liable to develop a Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb or lameness as your poorest!

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

has saved many thousands of dollars in horse flesh by entirely curing these ailments.

Nelson Griffith, Limerick, Sask., writes:

"I have been using your Spavin Cure and find it one of the best liniments. It completely cured a curb on a driving mare."

Don't take chances with your horses. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure at all times.

"Treatment on the Horse" free at druggists or

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enoch Falls, Vt. 100

Making Ourselves Useful
The picnic season is at hand, When to the noise of the band We'll journey to the wooded lot And in some cool, secluded spot Will feed the hungry chiggers.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The artist was on a sketching expedition and seeing a very picturesque old house in a village he passed through he asked a laborer if it was an old manor house.

"Manor house? No, sir, that it ain't—it's an old widder woman as lives there."

Watch Wizard Burbank make it possible for us to pick figs from thistles.

STOPPED SHORT

Taking Tonics, and Built up on Right Food

The mistake is frequently made of trying to build up a worn-out nervous system on so-called tonics.

New material from which to rebuild used up tissue cells is what should be supplied, and this can be obtained only from proper food.

"I found myself on the verge of a nervous collapse, due to overwork and study, and to illness in the family," writes a young mother.

"My friends became alarmed because I grew pale and thin and could not sleep nights. I took various tonics, but their effects wore off shortly after I stopped taking them. My food did not seem to nourish me.

"Reading of Grape-Nuts, I determined to stop the tonics and see what a change of diet would do. I ate Grape-Nuts four times a day with cream, and drank milk also, went to bed early after eating a dish of Grape-Nuts.

"In about two weeks I was sleeping soundly, in a short time gained weight and felt like a different woman. Grape-Nuts and fresh air were the only agents used to accomplish the happy results." "There's a Reason," Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

RHEUMATISM A MYSTERY

Unless Rooted Out of the System It Grows Worse and Worse

Some diseases give immunity from another attack, but rheumatism works just the other way. Every attack of rheumatism invites another. Worse than that is reduces the body's power so that each attack is worse than the one before. If any disease needs curing early it is rheumatism, but there are few cases physicians find more difficult to treat successfully. Weather does not cause rheumatism as was once thought, though weather conditions may start the aches and pains. Rheumatism is now known to be dependent upon the blood condition and medical authorities agree that the blood becomes thin with alarming rapidity as rheumatism develops. Maintaining the quality of the blood is, therefore, a reasonable way of preventing and curing rheumatism. That it works out in fact is shown by the beneficial results which follow a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new rich blood which drives out the rheumatic poison, and while the blood is kept in this condition there is no danger of the trouble returning. Mr. W. T. Pelli, Palermo, Ont., says: "I was attacked with a trouble which was ultimately pronounced rheumatism. Often I was barely able to crawl into bed, and seldom able to do a full day's work. In this condition I doctor'd for a year, absolutely getting no better. Then I consulted another doctor whose chief consolation was that unless I could get rid of the trouble I would be a cripple for life. He prescribed dieting, and I doctor'd with him for at least six months, but instead of getting relief I became weaker and less able to get around. Then I decided to try a doctor in Toronto, and was under his treatment for about four months with no better results. I gave up the doctors and tried other remedies which were equally futile. Then one day our store keeper sent me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, saying that if they did not help me I need not pay for them. I took them and then got some more and found they were helping me. I probably used \$10 worth before I felt fully cured, but they did cure me and were cheap as compared with the other treatments which did not help me. The cure was made several years ago, and I have not had a twinge of rheumatism since. Today I am well and strong and I believe I owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

If a small could make up to look like a race horse it would find plenty of men ready to bet on it.

Away With Depression and Melancholy.—These two evils are the accompaniment of a disordered stomach and torpid liver and mean wretchedness to all whom they visit. The easiest and speediest way to combat them is with Parimlee's Vegetable Pills, which will restore the healthful action of the stomach and bring relief. They have proved their usefulness in thousands of cases and will continue to give relief to the suffering who are wise enough to use them.

The pie trust would retire from the field vanquished and binding up the wounds to its pocketbook were the women to fight it with the kind of pies that mother used to make.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear, and is the only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by a condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and the only application can be taken out and this will be destroyed forever; nine out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular, free.

J. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Likely Place

Katherine is employed in a newspaper office.

"Have a cough drop," she said.

The other girls each accepted a lozenge.

"Got a cold?" they enquired.

Katherine nodded.

"Where'd you get it?"

"In the circulation department, of course,"—Youngstown Telegram.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

No More Than Natural

"That girl may be a popular favorite, but she is entirely too prominent to say spectacular."

"That's all right. Isn't it right and proper for a belle to have a striking record?"

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective cure is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Cross When He Came

"Did he come across?"

"I should say he did."

"And shell out?"

"I don't get you."

"Come across with the coin?"

"No; he came across the street and biffed me one when I mentioned it."

Britain Handles Mail As Fast as Possible

The enormous number of parcels of merchandise seized from the parcels post while en route to and from the United States are being dispersed as rapidly as possible by the British authorities.

Parcels considered innocent after a preliminary examination are sent on as quickly as possible to their destination, while others of origin or destination which are subject to suspicion must pass through the usual prize court procedure to which goods seized in ordinary transit must submit.

The procurator-general of the prize court is now trying to get information from the consignees of parcels consisting of goods suspected to be of German origin in order to ascertain if these were shipped under arrangements whereby the British government permits American importers to ship certain kinds of goods from Germany.

Every Stiff Joint Limbered, Rheumatism Cured!

That Old Family Remedy "Nerviline" is Guaranteed for the Worst Cases

CURES NEURALGIA, BACKACHE, LUMBAGO

Rheumatism today is unnecessary. It is so well understood and so readily curable that every day we have reports of old chronic being freed of their tormentors.

"I can speak confidently of the Nerviline treatment, for the simple reason that it cured me," writes Albert B. Cornelius, from Kingston. "You can't imagine how stiff and lame and sore I was. Nights at a time I couldn't sleep well. I followed the Nerviline directions carefully—had it rubbed into the sore regions four or five times every day. Every rubbing helped to reduce the pain. The swelling went down. I got a fair measure of relief in a week. I also took two Ferrozone Tablets with my meals. They increased my appetite and spirits, purified my blood and toned up my system generally.

"I am as well today as a man could be—in perfect good health. I give Nerviline all the credit."

A large family size bottle of Nerviline costs only 50c, or the trial size 25c, and is useful in a hundred ills in the family. Whether it's toothache, earache, headache, neuralgia, lame back or a cold, Nerviline will cure just as readily as it will cure rheumatism. For family use nothing equals Nerviline.

"I hear that the Browns are going to lead the simple life this summer." "That is news to me." "That they are to live that way?" "No; that Brown is so deeply involved."

A girl who knows she is pretty likes to have her suspicions corroborated.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

A Continuous Performance

Wifey—Henry, I will have to have some new clothes this spring.

Hubby—Good heavens, how long is this thing to go on? That's just what you said last fall.

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BRAVE BELGIANS REFUSE TO BE COWED BY THE GERMAN INVADERS

PRINT AND CIRCULATE PATRIOTIC BELGIAN PAPER

Patriotic Belgians Laugh at German Invaders' Threats and Wait Patiently for the Day of Vengeance, When the Boches Will Be Driven From Their Country

General von Bissing is finding Germany," said the angry commandant. "The Belgians are not the 'caveman' children" he fondly supposed. Flouting his army of spies and defying his hordes of police, fervent patriots conduct a spirited if secret campaign like that of the "Black Hand" against the German tyrants.

Despising the Germanized Belgian papers which seek to divide their ranks, the patriots print and circulate secretly a patriotic paper, the contents of which make German officials rage in impotent anger and send German spies feverishly into cafes, shops, offices, and the homes of the suspect.

There are Belgians who fear the Germans, but many more fear the vengeance of the patriots, who recently showed their will and energy in tracking down the betrayer of Nurse Cavell and striking him dead at his own door.

In the towns and villages of Belgium the following proclamation is prominently posted:

"Whoever within the territory governed by the governor-general is found guilty of suspected incendiarism, causing an inundation, attacks on or resistance to the representatives of German civilian or military authorities, will be punished by death; or, if extenuating circumstances are proved, by ten or twenty years' penal servitude. Whoever spreads false rumors in regard to the German army or of so-called victories by the allies, or stirs up a rebellion, or instigates soldiers to act contrary to their military duties, will be punished by five years' imprisonment."

But the patriots laugh at these threats and wait patiently for the day of vengeance.

The popularity of "Dry Soldiering" has been demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt in the response received by Lieut.-Col. J. E. Haasford in his call for recruits for the 203rd battalion of which he is the officer commanding.

Many of those who have flocked to join the king's forces in this new battalion, have stated that the fact that the saloon is to be always "out of bounds" for its members, has been one point of preference most outstanding and influencing them in their selection of leadership.

The 203rd was originally heralded as the "Methodist Battalion." This, however, was an error, as its ranks are open to all. It might be stated, however, that the entire Western Canada organization of the Methodist church is behind the recruiting scheme, and its long-reaching effectiveness is already showing much fruit.

Lieut. F. P. Lloyd of Saskatoon, the third of three sons of Principal Lloyd of Emmanuel College, in that city to enlist for service overseas, has been selected to take charge of recruiting work in the northern part of Saskatchewan, and has opened quarters in the Canadian Building in Saskatoon.

One Belgian farmer was ordered to sell a really fine horse for \$100. Loath to part with the valuable animal, the Belgian tried subterfuge, protesting that the horse was unsuitable for military purposes, as it suffered from defective eyesight.

"In that case we will give you only \$40," said the German buyer, and the horse changed hands at that price.

A patriotic Belgian dentist had a similarly disconcerting experience. A German officer afflicted with toothache came to him for treatment, and the sight of the suffering Hun appealed to the patriotic instincts of the dentist, who pleaded that he had no time for a consultation.

Shortly afterwards he received an official message ordering him to be in his consulting room at seven o'clock. Promptly on the hour the victim of toothache and two other officers prepared. The patient took the dental chair, and his comrades, drawing their revolvers, threatened the unfortunate dentist with instant death if he inflicted unnecessary pain!

As the use of all firearms by Belgians is forbidden throughout the country, German officers have confiscated sporting guns, formed battalions, and in some cases offered the game at fabulous prices to the real owners of the preserves.

Fines simply shower on the unlucky Belgians. An unguarded word in a cafe, a sharp retort to a soldier, an "insulting" glance at an officer, and the offenders are promptly arrested and as promptly fined.

A young Belgian girl sent a letter to a friend, making use of the phrases "When these murderers are gone" and "Anyone who is not a patriot is a Boche!"

The letter being intercepted, she was arrested and heavily fined. "Why do you call us Boches?" asked the commandant petulantly. "Why, because you are Boches," retorted the young girl sputteringly. "You look like Boches, you speak like Boches, and you act like Boches."

"I've a good mind to send you to

John Bull Young Again

From an Address by Lloyd George to Munition Workers

What has been accomplished in these works is an illustration of what Britons can do under pressure. Only a few weeks ago they were turning out mantelpieces here, I believe, and catching dabschicks in the stream. (Laughter.) Now you have got these magnificent works, all within a few weeks and there (pointing to the shells) is the result. There is your 12-inch and there is your 8-inch, and there is your heavy howitzer—all essential to victory in the field. I am not underestimating those gallant men at the front, but I tell you that the work which you are doing and are about to do in the course of the next few weeks is worth an army of corps of the best infantry. (Cheers). You have no notion until you go there how important the work is that you are doing. There you find a network of trenches, bayonets of trenches, with every form of obstacle and entanglements, and concrete emplacements—that our men cannot get over. It is no good pitting their poor bodies against machine guns and trench mortars. How are they to get through? Those shells are going to set them through. (Cheers). The work you are doing here is going to smash through to victory; and if you saw, as I did, row after row of these that were just waiting to be sent across as presents for the Kaiser—how they cheer the hearts of our troops. They do not destroy life; they spare life. Believe me, without these, thousands, scores of thousands, of the most gallant men that ever left the shores of Britain would fall. With these they will not merely get through to victory, but will come back rejoicing in victory (cheers), and I am so glad to know that you here, each one of you know that, realize it, and that you are putting the whole of your strength into it. It is a fight not merely between the British army and the army of the Kaiser. It is a fight between the British workman and the workshops of Germany. The British workman is supplying the material which is going to enable us to win the victory that will destroy forever the despotism of Prussian militarism and inaugurate a reign of freedom in Europe. (Cheers).

This war is going to make a difference in the life of this country and of the world, a difference for better or for worse which you cannot calculate. This is one of those moments in the history of the world when it takes a plunge downwards or a flight upwards. Which it takes depends upon our soldiers alone; it depends upon our workmen also. I can see now the difference which it is making in Britain. In the old days the hustler was regarded as an alien enemy, who had come to this country to steal the bread of the easy-going Briton; but we have discovered that the hustler is a British-born subject, living among us. John Bull was getting soft, flabby, fat, and indolent. He was just slothfully along. Then the war came, and now his tissues are as firm as ever; he is alert, vigorous, and strong; he is lifting hard, and is going to work his way through to victory. John Bull is young again; the war has rejuvenated him. (Cheers). I see before me 2,000 men who mean business. There are a million more outside and more than a million in France and elsewhere overseas waiting for munitions. I know you will not disappoint them. They are gallant and brave fellows. Theirs the discomfort, theirs the danger, theirs, too often, the sacrifice. Put forth the whole of your strength as you are doing today, and their sacrifice will not be in vain.

Another "Voyage of the Sunbeam"
Lord Brassey has placed at the disposal of the government of India his steam yacht Sunbeam, which was also utilized for the same purpose last autumn in the Mediterranean. There can be very few yachts in commission which have seen so much active service as the Sunbeam, for it must be more than forty years since the first Lady Brassey made the ship a household word by her account of a voyage round the world in it. A few years ago, it will be remembered, the gallant old yacht was entered for a Transatlantic race for sailing yachts, and made quite a good showing among the younger and larger boats, though not the first to reach the goal.

The staunch old boat now fitted with steam, though retaining her masts and spars for sailing, paid a visit to Montreal harbor four or five years ago, under the command of her noble master, who is a properly qualified sea captain.

Must Not Feed Germans

Polish organizations in the United States having approached the British government to permit provisions and clothing to enter Poland for the inhabitants of the districts devastated by the war. Sir E. Grey has replied that it is impossible to discuss such an arrangement until Germany and Austria have prohibited the export of all foodstuffs from Russian Poland, and have guaranteed that native stocks of foodstuffs shall not be drawn upon to feed the occupying armies.

"The water looks awfully cloudy, Nona. Did you filter it?"
"No, it's filter's out of order, mom, but I ran it through the meat chopper."

W. N. U. 1098

For any floors — tile, wood, linoleum —
Old Dutch

quickly takes up all the dirt
and removes all the stains



The Anonymity of Writers

Strange Case of a Man Who Wrote Articles on Fashion

One of the standing subjects of humorous remarks among New York theatre-goers are the weekly articles on men's fashions, published over the nom de plume of "Beau Brummel," in the programs in the theatres of the better class.

Some people think "Beau Brummel" is a woman, while others believe him to be merely a haberdasher with a drug habit. However that may be, it is a reasonable supposition that no one wears any of the clothes that "Beau Brummel" writes about. It couldn't be done, if any man ever arrayed himself in one week's output of the "Beau Brummel" fashions and started down Broadway headland in jail or the psychopathic ward at Bellevue.

The case of "Beau Brummel" is merely funny. But here is a grim and pitiful little tragedy which is in a way related to it. In a small tenement at the eastern and poverty-stricken end of Fifty-sixth street, the police found John Conwell and his old mother, dead from gas. The man was past middle age, and unmarried. They lived alone, and he idolized the woman—a poor old drunkard. The neighbors said he used to cry hysterically when she would stagger home, stupefied with drink. At last he turned on the gas while she slept, and died with her.

He wore cotton overalls at the time of his death, and the few articles of his wearing apparel found in the apartment were worn and ragged. Yet the letters and papers which the police took possession of proved that he earned a livelihood for himself and his mother by writing articles on the latest fashions in men's dress.

Identifying Ropes in Navy

Every rope used in the British naval service, from heaving line to hawser, wherever used on board ship or in dockyard, has woven into one of its strands, for purposes of identification, a colored thread.

A different color is used according to the port of manufacture; red, blue, green and yellow being adopted for different ports. The presumption is that any rope with the colored thread found outside of such uses is in improper hands.

This custom has prevailed in the British navy since long before the days of Nelson.

Mother—My dear Percy, now that you've left college you must really begin looking for some sort of employment.

Percy—But don't you think, mother, it would be more dignified to wait until the offers begin to come in?

Health for Sick Women

For Forty Years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has Been Woman's Most Reliable Medicine —Here is More Proof.

To women who are suffering from some form of woman's special ills, and have a constant fear of breaking down, the three following letters ought to bring hope:



North Crandon, Wis.—"When I was 16 years old I got married and at 18 years I gave birth to twins and it left me with very poor health. I could not walk across the floor without having to sit down to rest and it was hard for me to keep about and do my work. I went to a doctor and he told me I had a displacement and ulcers, and would have to have an operation. This frightened me so much that I did not know what to do. Having heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I thought I would give it a trial and it made me as well as ever. I cannot say enough in favor of the Pinkham remedies."—Mrs. MAYME ASBACH, North Crandon, Wis.

Testimony from Oklahoma.

Lawton, Okla.—"When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I seemed to be good for nothing. I tired easily and had headaches much of the time and was irregular. I took it again before my little child was born and it did me a wonderful amount of good at that time. I never fail to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to ailing women because it has done so much for me."—Mrs. A. L. McCASLAND, 509 Hove St., Lawton, Okla.

From a Grateful Massachusetts Woman.

Roxbury, Mass.—"I was suffering from inflammation and was examined by a physician who found that my trouble was caused by a displacement. My symptoms were bearing down pains, backache, and sluggish liver. I tried several kinds of medicine; then I was asked to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has cured me and I am pleased to be in my usual good health by using it and highly recommend it."—Mrs. B. M. Osoocon, 1 Haynes Park, Roxbury, Mass.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Sunlight Soap has a high standard of purity which is backed by a \$5,000 guarantee. If a soap has no standard there is no reason why it should always be of uniform quality, always contain the best materials or be anything like as good as the soap with a standard.

SUNLIGHT SOAP
5cents

Sunlight Soap

Women Workers On The Farms

How the Fair Sex in the Old Country Are Helping on the Farm

As a result of the depletion of farm laborers in Great Britain, women are responding nobly to the call for workers to take the place of men who have joined the colors. Writing to the London Spectator, a correspondent encloses a letter from a young lady who is now doing farm work. The writer says:

"As a preface I may state that the writer is young, and that both she and the friend she alludes to are ladies of position and means. I have obtained her leave for the publication, suppressing names and locality, as she has no taste for self-advertisement, but some of the local terms used will, I think, point to the locality. Then this is what the young lady wrote:

"Dear Mr. H.—I wonder if it would interest you to hear what I have been doing lately? I felt that I must take up a 'war job' of some kind, and as they are frightfully short of men on the farms round here I offered my services, and I have been working on one of the Wold farms since July, and I expect to stay on for some time. I live at the farm, which is about 12 miles from here, and bicycle home for Sunday. I work from 6 to 6, and get 16s. a week, 10s. of which is deducted for my board and lodging. I have been doing just the same things as an ordinary man would do. A friend came with me, and between us we started by hoeing eleven acres of turnips in ten days. We were paid 5s. per acre for those. We have also weeded wurtzels, stooked during the harvest; led, teamed, and helped on the stacks, driven horse rakes, and lately I have been scuffing turnips, harrowing with two horses, helping to thresh by carrying away the 'pulls' and 'the chaff,' grinding oats, tending cows, gathering apples, cutting down hedges, carting straw into the yards, cleaning out yards, calf-houses, chicken-houses, etc., manuring the land, and in fact doing almost everything. There is only one thing I simply cannot do, and that is carry the bags of wheat on threshing days, and I am going to plow next week with a single plow, I believe. The people at the farm are delightful, and I am most comfortable there. I have just brought a pair of plowboy's boots and leggings, as I find I cannot keep my feet dry during these wet months."

In her letter giving me leave to make use of the above, the young lady tells me she has been all the week leading wurtzels with a cart and two horses, and had just finished harrowing a thirty-acre field sown with wheat and that her plowboy boots are most successful, though perhaps not exactly objects of beauty.

A Three Years War

We took Lord Kitchener literally, observes the London Standard, when, with his usual calm wisdom, he spoke of a three years' war. Regarding the war as a purely military problem, that estimate holds good. It was, of course, always on the cards that Germany might not consider it worth while to persevere to the bitter end, or that she might be reduced to submission by economic pressure; and those possibilities still exist. But when we reflect what defeat means to Germany, and especially to the Hohenzollern regime, it seems foolish optimism to count on any factor but sheer superiority in arms to bring about the desired result. The war is still undecided. But we have every reason to believe that the present year will see a decline in Germany's strength, and that the victory of the allies will be organized, if it is not actually accomplished, before another winter has come and gone.

"They say he is a millionaire."

"He may be a wealthy man, but I am quite certain he is not worth a million."

"Why so positive?"

"He pays more than \$10 for a suit of clothes."

Hand an enterprising man a lemon and he will ask you for a glass and some sugar to go along with it.

Canadian Remounts

Bronco dams they ran by on the ranges of the prairies,
Heard the chicken drumming in the scented saskatoon,
Saw the jewel humming-birds, the flocks of pale canaries,
Heard the coyotes dirging to the ruddy northern moon;
Woolly foals, leggy foals, foals that romped and wrestled,
Rolled in beds of golden-rod and charged to mimic flight,
Saw the frosty Bear wink out and comfortably nestled
Close beside their vixen dams beneath the wizard lights.

Far from home and overseas, older now—and wiser,
Branded with the arrow brand, broke to trace and bit,
Tugging up the grey guns "to strafe the blooming Kaiser."
Up the hill to Kemmel, where the Mauser bullets spit;
Stiffened with the cold rains, mired and tired an gory,
Plunging through the mud-holes as the batteries advance,
Far from home and overseas—but battling on to glory
With the English eighteen-pounders and the soixante-quinzees of France!

—Punch.

Germans Lose One Million Men

Official Lists of Casualties Are Now Being Deliberately Falsified

The German official casualty lists give a total of 651,768 dead to January 31, 1916. The average delay between the death of a German soldier and the appearance of his name on the official lists is from four to six weeks. The above figures, therefore, can hardly include casualties later than December 31, 1915.

To this figure must be added a certain proportion of missing. The number of prisoners is precisely known to the allies, and after deducting a small percentage for desertion, the number of dead in the German lists of missing is not less than 160,000, making a total, derived from the Germans' own admission, of 810,000.

That is not all. Apart from the lists published by the German government, the French authorities have amassed a large body of evidence based on the average deaths per 1000 mobilized men at a given date. These prove conclusively that the German official lists are deliberately falsified or intentionally inadequate.

In the early months of the war these private and official lists very nearly tallied, but ever since January, 1915, there has been a marked discrepancy. The official lists give an average of 20 per cent. less than private lists. This represents a difference of over 200,000 dead.

It is a matter of mathematical certainty that the German empire has lost over one million dead alone to the end of last year.

Recruiting Facts And Figures

Analysis of Nationality, Occupation and Religion of Recruits in the 100th Battalion, Winnipeg

Some very interesting recruiting figures are provided by Major G. M. Reid, of the 102nd Battalion, Winnipeg Grenadiers, a unit now being rapidly organized for service overseas. These facts and figures indicate that as far as the One Hundredth is concerned the majority of those enlisting continue to be Englishmen. An analysis shows:

English.....	47%
Canadians.....	27%
Scotch.....	12%
Irish.....	7%
Others.....	7%

The "others" include Welshmen, Americans and New Zealanders.

That married men are still enlisting in large numbers is shown by the fact that of several hundred men whose records were taken, 33½% were married men and about two-thirds of these had families.

The ratio of rejections in the One Hundred is somewhat high, indicating the strict standard maintained by the battalion. Slightly under 40% of all applying have been unable to pass the doctor. The desire of these unit individuals to serve is commendable, but on active service physical fitness is a first essential.

It might also be mentioned that the junior element of the community is displaying great keenness to take a hand in the game. Three times as many drummers and buglers have offered as the One Hundredth can use. It is appropriate that the One Hundredth, raised by the well-known Winnipeg Grenadiers and essentially a Winnipeg unit, should attract a high proportion of Winnipeg men. But it is particularly worthy of note that no fewer than 5% of the total strength so far are actual natives of the city, being born in Winnipeg.

Under the heading "Occupations," much interesting data is elicited. A careful analysis reveals the following varied classification and it is noticeable throughout the enlistments that an exceptionally fine class of men is joining the 100th Battalion.

Former occupations of men enlisted in the 100th Battalion:

Skilled Mechanics	6%
Farmers and Ranchers	18%
Clerk, Bank Clerks, Book-keepers, etc.	18%
Tradesmen	10%
Professional and Business Men	9%
Railway Employees	8%
Engineers (civil and mechanical)	8%
Carpenters, Moulders, etc.	7%
Miscellaneous	16%

Many and varied occupations are grouped together under the headings "Professional and Business Men" and "Miscellaneous." Some of the most interesting are as follows: Stock brokers, railroad contractors, building contractors, commission brokers, school masters, college students, accountants, jewellers, bankers, real estate agents, grain buyers, artists, printers, stonecutters, miners, florists, gardeners, moving picture operators.

It is interesting to observe the varied entries under the heading "Religious Denomination." The Church of England leads with almost half the battalion acknowledging that form of religious faith. It is a coincidence that there is precisely the same proportion of Englishmen in the battalion as of members of the Church of England, viz., 47%. The ratios are:

Church of England	47%
Presbyterian	24%
Methodist	14%
Roman Catholic	10%
Baptist	1%
Other denominations	5%

The "Other Denominations" include almost every known variety not omitting Christian Scientists and Plymouth Brethren.

Will Recognize Volunteer Corps

This Will Bring 400,000 Men Under Control of the War Office

The British Government has decided to grant official recognition to all forces affiliated with the Volunteer Training Corps under the volunteer act of 1863.

This step will bring the Volunteer Training Corps, which contains between 300,000 and 400,000 men, under the control of the War Office for home defence employment, thereby relieving regular troops for more active service. All the groups of married men who were attested for service in the army under the Lord Derby scheme will be called for service in batches, according to reports.

Beginning on April 12 with the younger groups the men of 24 to 35 years of age will be called out.

The unexpected early call for married men has brought a great many complaints to the newspapers protesting that the wholesale exemptions and postponements in the cases of attested single men are a virtual violation of the pledge given the married men that they would not be called until all the available single men had been recruited.

The Hull Recruiting Committee has passed a resolution to the effect that serious injustice will be done married men who attested under the Derby scheme unless the government enforces compulsory military service for all unattested married men.

Beginning April 29 with the younger groups, the men of 24 to 33 years, will be called out, and subsequently the men will be summoned as follows: May 12, men of 34 to 38 years; May 27, men 37 to 39; June 10, men 40 to 42; and June 24, men aged 43 to 45. The oldest group men, 46 years of age, will be called on July 8. These arrangements are provisional.

The German Spy System

Oaths of Neutrality Are Broken as Freely as Oaths of Naturalization

The revelations cabled from Sydney with regard to the German professors who acted as spies in Australia give a very good indication of the thoroughness of the German espionage system. When war broke out the congress of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was sitting in Australia. Four German professors attended the congress. They were enemy subjects in Australia, but were treated with the customary British consideration and leniency. They posed as "international scientists," and to avoid internment, all took an oath of neutrality, two with apparent willingness and two after some hesitation. It is now shown conclusively that by their clemency the Australian government liberated a least three spies, who spent their leisure in gathering military information which they endeavored to forward or carry to Germany. One of them who was arrested in England has been identified with others of espionage which entitle him to be described as a professional spy. Such incidents have been multiplied in Britain and in France with graver consequences, for there is little doubt that, in spite of occasional captures, Germany has been getting good value during the war for her expensive spy system. Oaths of neutrality are broken as freely by Germans as oaths of naturalization, both being conveniently recognized by the German government as a means by which good Germans may silence suspicion while serving their country abroad. The Australian disclosures naturally raise the question of the future treatment of Germans who are in a position to gather and forward information of value to the enemy. If the oaths of German professors who were honored delegates among British scientists are of no value, what German can we be expected to trust upon a worthless parole?

The man appeared before the examining doctors, and said: "I have done my bit, but I am ready to enlist again in the Mechanical Transport." As the lost finger did not interfere with his grip he was tested, and is certain of receiving non-com. rank very soon.

Twice, as the horse-bus in an Irish city slowly wound its way up the steep hill, the door at the rear opened and slammed. At first those inside paid little heed, but the third time they demanded to know why they should be disturbed in this fashion.

"Whist!" cautioned the driver. "Don't speak so loud. He'll overhear us."

"Who?"

"The boss. Speak low. Sure Ol'man decav' in the crayture. Every tolme he hears th' door close he thinks wan o' yez is getting down to walk up th' hill, an' that sort o' raises his sperits."

The Dominion Experimental Farms

This Valuable Agricultural Report Is Obtainable Free

A notable addition has just been made to the agricultural literature of Canada, in the form of Volume 1 of the annual report of the Dominion experimental farms for the year ending March 31, 1915, just issued from the press. This contains the report of the director, which gives a brief but comprehensive survey of the work throughout the system, followed by the detailed reports from the divisions of chemistry, field husbandry and animal husbandry.

Volume 1 will be followed almost immediately by Volume 2, containing detailed reports from the divisions of horticulture, cereals, botany, bees, forage plants, poultry and tobacco.

Owing to the rapid and marked expansion in the mailing lists of the department of agriculture, due mainly to the aggressive campaign of publicity and extension being carried on by the experimental farms in connection with their exhibition work, a new system of distributing the report is being adopted this year. Heretofore, the report has been issued to everyone on the mailing lists, without special application. To avoid waste, and to make sure that the report is sent only to those who will appreciate and make use of it, it has been decided to mail a slip to every person on the lists, asking that it be filled in and returned to the publications branch department of agriculture, Ottawa. This slip will be sent out with the next issue of "Seasonable Hints."

Everyone interested in any or all of the various lines of agricultural effort dealt with in this report is cordially invited to apply for a copy, when Volume 1 will be sent immediately and Volume 2 as soon as issued from the press.

Should your name not be on the mailing lists of the department a simple request from you is sufficient to have it placed thereon.

Address all such requests to the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

Veteran of Mons Re-enlisted

One of the latest recruits to be dealt with in Bristol, Eng., had received a bullet through the right arm and a bayonet thrust through the thigh, and had lost his middle finger of the right hand. He stated that he had received the D.C.M. for bringing in his officer and two other men. He had been discharged from one of the Black Watch battalions as unfit for further service in a fighting regiment, and he had had two brothers killed at Neuve Chapelle.

The man appeared before the examining doctors, and said: "I have done my bit, but I am ready to enlist again in the Mechanical Transport." As the lost finger did not interfere with his grip he was tested, and is certain of receiving non-com. rank very soon.

Twice, as the horse-bus in an Irish city slowly wound its way up the steep hill, the door at the rear opened and slammed. At first those inside paid little heed, but the third time they demanded to know why they should be disturbed in this fashion.

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"Did you have quantum suffit at your dinner?"

"Dear, me, no! We've got local option here." —Baltimore American.

Mount Cavell Will Honor the Martyr

Government Has so Decided, Selecting Picturesque and Rugged Peak

Canada has officially decided to honor the martyred Edith Cavell by perpetuating her name on one of the most rugged and picturesque of the western range of peaks. The government has designated a mountain in the Rockies, on the fringe of Alberta, after the heroine.

Mount Cavell is a snowclad, outstanding peak, more than 11,000 feet high, situated fifteen miles south of Jasper, at the junction of the Whirlpool and Athabasca Rivers, and west of the Whirlpool River. It is visible from the railway, and has heretofore been mistakenly known as Mount Geikie, which is not visible from Jasper, but lies farther west on the continental divide. Professors G. E. Howard and A. L. Mumm of the British Alpine Club attempted to climb Mount Cavell in 1913, but failed, owing to unfavorable weather. Professor Holway and Dr. Gilmour, two United States climbers, succeeded more recently.

A number of "Mount Cavells" have been mentioned in the newspapers for months past. These were speculations and incorrect. The mountain will be known as Mount Hon. Dr. Roche, minister of the interior, has approved of the name and the mountain, and the matter will come formally before the Geographic Board in the near future.

A Relief Train Eight Miles Long

If Loaded With Flour This Train Would Sustain Half a Million Belgians One Month

When the Belgian relief committee at Montreal cast up its accounts the 18th of May last, and made a recapitulation of the goods sent to Belgium it was found that \$600,662.13 given in cash by Canadians, had been spent in Canada, and had purchased sufficient food, wheat and flour to fill over 350 freight cars.

In addition to this the gift of the various provinces of Canada of clothing, food products, wheat and flour made up a total of 1,031 cars, which, coupled together would make a train eight miles long.

Nova Scotia led in the quantity of food and clothing given. The donations of this province filled 273 freight cars. Ontario came second with 156 cars. Other provinces gave as follows: Quebec, 62 cars; Manitoba, 23 cars; Alberta, 37 cars; Saskatchewan, 13 cars; British Columbia, 21 cars; Prince Edward Island, 9 cars.

The needs of Belgium have increased tenfold since the Belgian Relief Committee made the shipments mentioned above, and a new effort is being made by the committee to meet this supreme hour of need in Belgium with an even more hearty response than was given last spring. If, however, an equal number of cars are loaded this year, and each car contains 400 bags of flour, or the equivalent in wheat, more than a million of the seven million people of Belgium will be given sustenance for one month.

"Did you have quantum suffit at your dinner?"

"Dear, me, no! We've got local option here." —Baltimore American.

Egg Marketing Association

Farmers Desiring to Form Associations Can Obtain The Assistance of Expert Government Officials.

The introduction of co-operative methods in marketing eggs has proved one of the greatest stepping stones to greater profits from farm poultry. During the past three years the live stock branch of the Dominion department of agriculture has been organizing throughout Eastern Canada, a number of co-operative egg and poultry associations which carry on this work.

The need and opportunity

If You Would Save Money

on that tank you have been contemplating
purchasing for so long

NOW IS THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

On April 15th our prices on metal goods advance 25 per cent. The extraordinary advances in the cost of raw material have made any alternatives impossible. So take advantage of this last opportunity to save money on your purchase by giving us your order before the above date.

We use the BEST MATERIAL
Employ the BEST WORKMEN
And Make the BEST TANKS

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.

DIDSBURY -o- ALBERTA

**Alberta Schools
of Agriculture**

The Alberta Schools of Agriculture have just completed their third year of operation. The total enrolment for the three schools—Olds, Claresholm and Vermillion, this year was 336, as compared with 285 for the previous year. A noteworthy feature was the considerable increase in the number of girls taking the Domestic Science course, the figures being 70 for 1914-15, and 109 for 1915-16. These figures are evidence of the success of the schools, and also of the increasing interest which the farmers of the province are taking in them.

During the past year many improvements have been effected which make for the more efficient handling of the increasing number of students. The teaching staffs have been augmented, and a new building has been erected at each of the schools. This consists of a large stock judging pavilion with an agronomic laboratory overhead.

The members of the second graduating class, who have just completed their two years' course and received their diplomas, number over 70. Thirteen men of the '15 class have been this winter continuing their study of scientific agriculture at the University of Alberta, where the recently created Faculty of Agriculture provides a three year course leading to the B.S.A. degree. The work at Edmonton is a continuation of that at the Schools of Agriculture, and the men who are taking the course are more than holding their own with the men of the other faculties. The majority of them intend to return to the farms after graduating.

The A.S.A. students are not lacking in patriotism. Up to the present over forty men from the three schools have enlisted.

The second issue of the "A.S.A. Magazine"—the annual published by the students, is just off the press. It is a bright and readable magazine, containing 164 pages. There are a considerable number of good illustrations, which add to its attractiveness. Among the prominent features may be mentioned a fore-word by Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture; a poem with a very pointed application for farmers, from the pen of Nellie McClung; a stirring message for the young people of our country, from J. S. Woodsworth, Secretary of the Canadian Welfare League; and articles on live agricultural topics by H. A. Craig, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, A. W. Foley, Provincial Poultry Superintendent, and Dr. P. R. Talbot, Provincial Veterinarian. This number of the magazine is dedicated to the memory of the late Dr. A. E. Shuttleworth, who was a member of the Board of Agricultural Education for Alberta.

The news of the three schools is written up in a bright and interesting manner in separate sections. Altogether the magazine is a very creditable achievement on the part of the students, and is well worth the 25 cents for which it sells. It may be obtained from any of the schools.

Elkton Notes

Well here I am again, it has been such disagreeable weather I have kept pretty well out of sight.

What would we do without our brave soldier boys, they not only fight our battles but have volunteered to help us with the seeding.

The many friends of Miss Dear, are glad to hear of her recovery from her recent illness.

Mrs. Coates of Calgary is visiting Mrs. Hogg with her sister.

Mr. William Hays had visitors on Sunday last.

The Davenport would come in handy, Billie, eh, what!

Mr. Hergert is waiting till the roads get better, so he can show us his new car.

School Report**ROOM II**

Grade II—Laura Smith, Willie Burrel, Dorothy Geib, Tom Morton, Jack Cooper, Guido Geib.

Grade III, Sr.—Granville Paton, Tom Reed, Melvin Ness, Hugh Morton, Harold Metzgar, Arthur Amacher, Annie Ness, Laura Liesemer, Eva Dick, Melvin Geib, Evelyn Liesemer, Lyle Cressman, Orville Geiger, Laura Harvey, Walter Bates.

Grade III, Jr.—Ruby Hunsperger, Lucille Smith, Jean Bullis, Milton Chapin, Kathleen Osmond, Willie Wrigglesworth, Ross Youngs, George Bricker, Emma Walder, Leslie Mack, Jacob Dick, (Nyle Hunsperger, Edna Stokes, equal), Russell Berscht, Minnie Roeth, Pearl Miller, Teena McIntyre, Clifford Mortimer, Willie Wood. DOLLY STARK, Teacher

Yes, the Pain goes!

The very first rub gives relief and as you massage in the healing, penetrating oils of Chamberlain's Liniment, you experience a feeling of ease, comfort and relief, that assure you a real cure is taking place. This fine old family safeguard

Chamberlain's Liniment

has no equal for rheumatism, lameness, backache, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains, strains, sore muscles and joints. Use carefully to rub on the sore parts for the cure of colds and croup.

AS Broughton Inc.

Production and Thrift**GROWING CROPS
ON STUBBLE LAND IN 1916**

The Empire's Demands for food are greater this year than last.

Less summer-fallow and less fall ploughing than usual in 1915 make it necessary that the farmers of the Prairie provinces in 1916 shall sow extensively on stubble land

MR. J. H. GRISDALE, Director, and the Superintendents of the Dominion Experimental Farms, urge the following upon the Farmers:

STUBBLE LAND OF FIRST CROP AFTER FALLOW

Burn stubble thoroughly as soon as surface is dry. Fire about noon time when steady wind is blowing. Cultivate at once about two inches deep, then sow the wheat and harrow immediately afterwards. If possible, where area is large, harrow first, then cultivate, seed, and harrow again. In Eastern Saskatchewan sow 1½ bush. per acre; in Western Saskatchewan 1¾ bush. On light soils and dry lands sow ¾ bush. less.

STUBBLE LAND OF SECOND CROP AFTER FALLOW

Usually this land should be summer-fallowed, but this year much of it must be in crop. Burn stubble if possible. This may be helped by scattering straw freely over the field. Wrap old sacking about the end of a 4-foot stick. Dip in gasoline. Set on fire and shake on straw and stubble. Carry gasoline in open pail. If stubble is too light to burn then cultivate, harrow and seed a little lighter than above. Oats and barley will do better than wheat. If shoe drills are used plough instead of cultivating. Plough, pack or roll, and then harrow, if land is grassy or weedy. In the drier sections at least one-third of all cropping land should be summer-fallowed every year.

STUBBLE LAND OF THIRD CROP AFTER FALLOW

Do not sow to grain, but summer-fallow. Better use your spring labour on other stubble land and thus make sure of crops in 1916 and 1917. Put your labour on land that is likely to give best returns.

SEED

Sow only clean, plump seed of tested variety. Use the fanning mill thoroughly and treat seed for smut. Have horses, harness and machines in good shape before starting work.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA 1
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

NOTICE

The TOWN OF DIDSBURY, Alberta

Auction Sale of Town Lots Under Tax Enforcement

The town of Didsbury will offer for sale by public auction, at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, Didsbury, Alberta, on Saturday, May 20th, 1916, at 2 o'clock, p.m., the following lots which have become forfeited to the said Town under Tax Enforcement Proceedings. This sale will be subject to prior redemption and to the upset price hereinabove mentioned. Terms of sale will be cash.

Born

Lewis—On Sunday, April 9th, 1916, to Mr and Mrs H. Lewis, a daughter.

CALGARY & EDMONTON LAND CO., LTD.

Alberta Farm Lands For Sale

New Terms: One tenth nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary; or to local representative,

W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury

TOWN OF DIDSBURY

NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta. Take notice that His Honour Judge Winter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, by order dated March 23rd, A.D. 1916, has appointed Wednesday, the seventh day of June, 1916, at the hour of 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court Room, in the Town of Didsbury, as the time and place for holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury, for taxes due to the said Municipality to December 31st, 1915.

A. BRUSSO,
Secretary-Treasurer

Lots	Block	Plan	Upset Price	Lots	Block	Plan	Upset Price
1,2,3,4	I	2847K.	\$ 75.00	22.	F	3880N.	\$ 35.00
4,5,	D	2847K.	45.00	E.1-2 12,13,14,			
7,8,	I	2847K.	30.00	W. 1-2 15	H	3880N.	145.00
13,14	12	110 O.	100.00	13.	17	5116 I.	31.25
15,16,	12	110 O.	100.00	2,3,	17	5116 I.	165.00
19,20,	12	110 O.	100.00	12	17	5116 I.	25.00
16,17,18,19,	14	1456K.	225.00	14	14	5116 I.	50.00
21,	14	1456K.	65.00	8,9,	15	5116 I.	135.00
W. 1-2 9	3	3880N.	40.00	13,	15	5116 I.	40.00
E. 1-2 10	F	3880N.	37.00	6,	2	1427H.	275.00
W. 1-2 12	C	3880N.	68.25	17.	1	1427H.	65.00
1,	4	3880N.	40.00	W. part of 1,2,3,	J	2678H.	325.00
W. 1-2 10	3	3880N.	25.00	6,7,	J.	2678H.	200.00
W. 1-2 3	3	3880N.	25.00	15.	C	41620.	10.00
1,2,	A	3880N.	60.00	1,2,3,	B.	41620.	60.00
7,	A	3880N.	35.00	1,2,3,	7	3025S.	35.00
6,7,8,	I	3880N.	75.00	1, W. 1-2 2			

Dated at Didsbury this 10th day of April A.D. 1915.

A. BRUSSO, Sec.-Treas.

BULL FOR SALE

A fine 4 year old Hereford bull for sale or trade. A sure stock-getter. Apply CHAN. BROWN, R.F.D., No. 1, Didsbury.

FOR**Well Drilling****SEE**

R. O. Sherrick

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DIDSBUZY, - ALTA.

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I will give \$3,500 equity in modern ten roomed Calgary house for quarter section. Apply owner, 2116, 16th St. W., Cal-

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FARM WANTED

Wanted by a man with twenty-five years experience in dairying a farm already stocked with cows, to work on shares with owner. Apply to Box 336 or PHONE R 802, Didsbury

PUBLIC NOTICE

As I am leaving Didsbury and still have a large number of accounts owing me I wish to state that I have left the same in the hands of Mr. C. L. Peterson for collection. Dr. G. M. Raap

MOTORING NOTES

MAKING strides of a gigantic nature, the motor car, since the first show in Madison Square Garden, New York, eleven years ago, has travelled from a place where it was the toy of the rich and a vehicle for pleasure only to its present position in our industrial life, where it can truthfully be called a tool of civilization. Instead of motorizing being considered a fad, it now is a necessity, like any other means of transportation, and its position as a time-saver answers fully any question as to its future.

It has performed in most loyal fashion ever since it came into general use, and certainly no other invention of which we have record has travelled the pace which marks the advance of the motor car during the past ten or eleven years. To appreciate the progress which has brought the gasoline-fed vehicle to its present high position, one has but to consider the short time since motor cars were considered experiments and curiosities, for such was their status when the first show was held in Madison Square Garden eleven years ago.

Each year has been progress of an extraordinary sort, until we have the perfect car of today, the very latest models of which are shown in the big show. With almost 400,000 machines in use in this country, and the number fast increasing, the statement that the motor car is now the tool of civilization admits of little argument. The so-called pleasure car, or passenger-carrying vehicle, is to a large degree an absolute necessity to a great number of the American people, not one of whom would think of giving up his car any more than he would consider dispensing with his telephone after its advantages were appreciated. In addition there are thousands of new owners entering the field every month.

Cars are now so generally used, and the conveniences and time-saving qualities so strongly in evidence in our everyday life, that machines are not alone taking the place of the horse, but are opening up new fields in our lives that would be undreamed of under ordinary conditions. As a health-giver, and as an educational factor, the motor is far more important than as a mere vehicle for pleasure driving. Every family can find almost continuous use for the modern motor vehicle. The head of the house can use it going to and from business; for making business calls; entertaining customers and business associates, and for touring. The use of the car gives him a greater knowledge of the country, while the mental and physical exercise of driving makes for better digestion and better health. The ownership of a car certainly adds prestige. A man's wife and daughters may use the car for social calls, entertaining and for open-air driving.

On behalf of the sons, it must be admitted that caring for and understanding a great piece of machinery like the motor car has an educational value, while the mental and physical faculties in man are developed by driving. The fresh air recreation cannot but improve his health, and using the car gives the sons more time with the other members of the family, and therefore brings him under the best influence.

As a willing slave for all work, the motor vehicle is now entering that broad commercial field involving the transportation of freight, and the quicker and more economical distribution of merchandise, which foretells the emancipation of the horse, and will tend to bring close to hand the time when that noble animal will become the pet of mankind instead of the slave of a cruel business life. It would be absurd to say that the horse will be relegated quickly, for with 31,000,000 horses in the country, and some 7,000,000 horse-drawn vehicles, the displacement proposition will be of a steady but not abnormal growth. Nevertheless, the ultimate outcome must see traffic, especially in our large cities, where it is of a congested nature, given over entirely to power-driven machines. It is not too optimistic to say that ten years from now a horse on the streets of New York will be as rare as a motor vehicle was ten years ago.

Trade conditions now are like those of any other industry. In the best known ninety factories or so which now produce almost all the cars sold, there are ample facilities for making sufficient machines to care for the normal demand.

At the exhibition at Madison Square Garden there will be offered a variety of cars and equipment undreamed of a few years ago. It will show everything that an exacting public needs, and while big productions have trimmed down the costs a little, it is offset in many cases by the higher prices of material and increased wages. There will be no general lowering of prices, although with added equipment more style and better material the motor cars at the 1911 price offer a great deal more for the money than ever before.

With an industry producing a quarter of a billion dollars' worth of cars a year, employing about 238,000 men, involving ninety different trades, and having a product sold by some 8,500 dealers owning or renting the finest kind of salerooms and garages, the whole organization supplying the wants of the people, which desires to move

Sudden transition from a hot to a cold temperature, exposure to rain, sitting in a draught, unseasonable substitution of light for heavy clothing, are fruitful causes of colds and the resultant cough so perilous to persons of weak lungs. Among the many medicines for bronchial disorders so arising, there is none better than Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Try it and become convinced. Price 25 cents.

fast and in comfort and to distribute merchandise quickly, the motor car may be truly said to have taken its place as a tool of civilization, supplying a need so completely that it is now part of our life.

New uses for the motor car are being constantly devised. The Review of Reviews for January, for example, has illustrations of the farmer using it to saw wood, haul grain, deliver milk, and transporting pressed hay. The Commercial Vehicle says many inventors have been attracted to its use for street-cleaning purposes. The writer believes "there is a tremendous market for a thoroughly practical and reliable machine." Inasmuch as the areas of use are constantly increasing, and the difficulties of keeping streets clean multiply, this market is growing one. One of the newest devices has been described as follows:

"Although the motor-driven machine is a novelty, the builders are not inexperienced in the construction of street-cleaning apparatus, as they have been engaged for several years in building horse-drawn machines. Very thorough tests of the motor-driven machine have been made, and it has worked satisfactorily at speeds up to 4½ miles an hour, as against 2½ miles an hour for the horse-drawn type; using three horses. One man, seated in front as shown, drives and operates the motor driven machine; it is rear-driven and front-steered. Three round trips will clean the entire width of the average paved street; the usual practise is to sweep to within a few inches of the curb on both sides of the street. The dirt which accumulates in the gutter is removed by hand labor. A given section of street is cleaned by the machine and the sweepings are deposited in two piles on opposite sides of the street in the centre of the section from whence they can be carted away to the dump. The quantity of water used is regulated to keep down the dust, and as the rotary broom is hooded, dirt is not distributed from one place to another. The builders are so thoroughly convinced of the practicability of their motor-driven machine that they are ready to guarantee a reduction of 25 per cent. in street-cleaning costs where their method is used."

"The motive power is furnished by a double-opposed gas motor and planetary gearset. The drive to the rear wheels and also to the rotary broom is by chain."

The motive power is furnished by a double-opposed gas motor and planetary gearset. The drive to the rear wheels and also to the rotary broom is by chain."

Sidney West declares, in Motor Print, that "there is no good reason why a man should not purchase a slightly used or second-hand car." Moreover, "at the present time there are exceptional opportunities to purchase high-grade cars at ridiculously low prices." The chief reason for this is that businessmen, who have felt the financial stringency, are "sacrificing cars that are practically new."

Mr. West gives several hints as to the care one should exercise in the purchase of a second hand car. One should not "snap at the first offered bargain," but should look about and go over cars carefully, or have some one else, better trained in mechanics, go over them. A general glance may often tell whether a car has been carefully used or recklessly abused. It will be found generally that the condition of the transmission gear is typical of the condition of the gear. If teeth are badly worn and bearings loose, a serious fault exists and replacing will be necessary. The steering gear should be especially examined to see that the post has not become loose, a condition which usually indicates that the car has been driven rapidly over bad roads. The state of the brakes will also afford an excellent indication of the general condition of the car. So, also, of the springs. As to the engine, it should run smoothly and quietly; this will be a good indication of the general condition of the car, but if it runs badly, the defect may be vital.

A buyer usually should expect to spend something in putting a second-hand car in good order. He buys at a bargain price, which leaves margin for something in this line. An estimate, however, should be obtained in advance as to how much in the way of repairs will be needed. The best place at which to buy a second-hand car is at the maker's, rather than at the shop of a dealer who handles cars of different kinds. The maker knows his car, desires to maintain its good name, and in general can better make repairs than any one else. The maker may guarantee a car, even though it be second-hand. A second hand car in bad condition will hardly be offered by him.

Manufacturers who have waged what is called by Motor Age "a special campaign in farming communities," have arrived at certain conclusions in regard to the kind of car most farmers desire to obtain. The majority "prefer a touring car to a runabout," while by many it is specified that the touring car shall have a demountable tonneau. Families of three or four persons are common on farms, and whenever the farmer desires to visit a neighboring town or go to church or meet other engagements away from home, he rarely has with him only one or two persons, but more generally four or five, including himself. Runabouts, therefore, are not attractive to most farmers.

Touring cars with detachable tonneaus should be convertible into business wagons. There is demand for a combination car in which pleasure and business may be united. After a farmer has once used a motor car for pleasure trips he will no longer be satisfied with a mere road wagon in which to trans-

port to market a load of dairy products and vegetables. It is perfectly feasible for a manufacturer to construct a car, in which, for the tonneau, can be substituted a light carrying platform or an express body, either of which could be sold to the farmer at a small additional sum. When a farmer can add to the pleasure he obtains from the use of his car for his family the pleasure he may derive from it for business, "his possibilities of buying are vastly increased." His sense of economy in his own business is then appealed to, as well as his desire to give pleasure to his family.

The prediction is made that, within a short period, "many farm duties will be accomplished by the motor car." In the past farmers, through their own ingenuity, have often developed this field in striking both ways. It is a large field, and the ingenuity of farmers and manufacturers combined will soon be able to meet its many requirements. In these columns record has already been made of some of the uses to which motors have been put by farmers, such as sawing wood, ploughing, etc. Motor mentions a farmer who has added to his car "a crate so that live stock, such as sheep, swine and calves can be transported on his car," while another has utilized the "car as a source of power for sawing logs and grinding grain."

NOTES CAN'T BE COUNTERFEITED

ABOUT 1819 a great outcry was raised against the Bank of England for not adopting a style of note that could not be imitated, and at the same time preventing the sacrifice of life which at that period was common, the punishment for forgery being death. The subject at last became so pressing that the government appointed commissioners to investigate the cause of the numerous forgeries, and whether some mode could be devised whereby the forging of banknotes might be prevented.

Previous to this investigation the directors of the bank had been endeavoring to remedy the evil, many plans having been submitted to them, all of which they were obliged to reject.

The bank placed before the commissioners 180 different projects that had been recommended for adoption and seventy varieties of paper made by way of experiment. The result of all this labor was the banknote of today.

The color of the paper is peculiar, and cannot be imitated exactly by counterfeitors, except at great expense. The combined thinness and strength of the paper are also unique. It is made in sheets large enough for two notes. Each note before it is sized weighs about eighteen grains, and then, if doubled it is strong enough to suspend a weight of thirty-six pounds.

The texture of the paper is also peculiar. It has a crisp feel, invariably the same, and such that bank clerks of experience had readily detect forgeries by this test alone. Then the wire mark impressed in the making by a frame costly to make and difficult to use, is practically imitable.

Each note has thin, rough edges, uncut, not to be produced by any mode of cutting paper that is not devised expressly for the purpose. The paper for printing is damped with water in the exhausted receiver of an air pump. The ink used in the plate printing is made of Frankfort black, which is composed of the charcoal of the tendrils and husks of the German grape ground with linseed oil. This ink has a peculiar and very deep shade of black common black inks being tinted either with blue or brown.

HER NUMBER FOUR SHOE

SHE walked into a shoe store and said to the polite clerk:

"You may show me a pair of walking boots, No. 4. I used to wear 3's, but I go in for solid comfort now."

"Strange," she murmured, "it must be rheumatism. Try 4's. B width. I know I can swim in them, but my feet are so tender."

While the clerk was getting them on she said:

"I used to have such a beautiful foot not small, but such a good shape. I never had a small foot, but I wore 2½ size for years, until I walked so much and grew heavier."

"Your foot is a peculiar shape, the instep is so high—that is why you require a large size," said the clerk who had no fear of Ananias before his eyes.

"I've heard," she said, "that the Venus de Medeocly wears No. 5, and she is a model of true proportion."

"Exactly," said the clerk, growing red in the face as he pulled and tugged to get them on. He had never heard of "Venus de Medeocly," but he was up to a trick or two himself. "After all," he said, "these are too large. You'll find the 4's just right."

He was only gone a moment, but in that time he had erased 5 E from the inside of a pair of shoes and substituted 4 B.

"There, I thought it was strange," she said, when they were on and paid for, "why those are just as easy as my old shoes. I believe I could just as well have 3's after all."

And the young man without a conscience went back to his duties with the air of one well satisfied with himself.

A VALUABLE INVENTION

IN recent times the people of Scotland have not distinguished them selves in the field of invention. They have contributed nothing to the perfection of airships, telephones, or other useful things. This seemed strange, because a century or so ago the Scotch were identified with most of the great inventions and improvements in machinery and engineering.

However, says Walt Mason, in the Emporia Gazette, the grand old country and it remained for one of her citizens to invent a pipe that promises to revolutionize smoking. The trouble with briar and meerschaum pipes and other kinds is that they soon become as strong

as Hackenschmidt, and a man who carries one attracts the attention of the health authorities. Nicotine accumulates in the bowl and stem, and the smoker poisons himself gradually, and finally dies in horrible agony, and is buried in the alley without the benefit of clergy.

Some Scotchman, whose name has not yet been given to the public, compound ed some sort of material that makes the ideal pipe. It looks like clay, but it isn't clay. It is porous and absorbs the nicotine, and the pipe is always dry. The man who smokes it is always wondering where the juice goes to. He becomes so absorbed in speculations of this kind that he neglects his work and abuses his family, and finally is sent to the poorhouse because he has no visible means of support.

This remarkable pipe colors up like a meerschaum, and the more you smoke it the better it tastes. Thus smoking becomes a pleasure instead of a disagreeable duty. The country is full of men who smoke nearly all the time, in order to protect their families from deadly germs. They groan under the burden, but with Spartan heroism they go on smoking, fearing that their loved ones would fall victims to glanders or appendicitis if they quit. Only those who have suffered and endured or the protection of others can understand the self-sacrifice of these noble men. However, this new Scotch pipe comes to them with healing in its wings to speak. Hereafter they can smoke all day long, and until bedtime in the evening, and find it a pastime rather than an ordeal.

THE "CHAP WITH THE SWORD"

THE custodian of the quaint old institution known as St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester, England which has been visited by many royal treasures, gives a prominent place upon the wall to a picture of Lieut.-General R. S. Baden-Powell. The general is depicted mounted on a fiery steed wearing a huge sword over his head as he leads his men to battle.

A visitor who was recently shown over the hospital was taken afterward into the custodian's lodge, and, while examining picture postcards, was struck by "Who's that ugly chap with the sword?" he inquired. The custodian explained that it was the great "Baden-Powell," and added that that celebrity would not feel flattered to hear such a description of him self.

When the visitor had gone, the custodian went to look at his signature in the visitors' book.

It was "R. S. S. Baden-Powell."

KING GEORGE WEIGHS 160

THOUGH it is often asserted that King George resembles the Czar like a brother, these royal gentlemen widely differ in the matter of weight. King George closely adheres to 160 pounds, while the Czar weighs only 102 and 103 pounds. The late King Edward weighed 200 pounds. The weight of the German Emperor varies between 156 and 162 pounds, when dressed. Part of the difference is probably due to the uniform his Majesty wears.

The weightiest monarch of Europe at this hour is the King of Bulgaria, who weighs 179 pounds.

Emperor Francis Joseph weighs 155 pounds.

The weightiest Queen of Europe is the Queen of Roumania, who tips the scale at 157 pounds.

AT THE TURKISH BATH

THEY met, duly sheeted, at the Turkish bath scales, and the thin woman drew back in horror.

"Let's make a compact," she suggested. "Don't you look at the scale, while I'm being weighed and I won't look while you're weighed. Because it's pretty certain that I've lost and you've gained."

"All right," said the stout woman with resignation, "but it doesn't really matter, because we'll be sure to tell each other, anyway, while we're at luncheon. Eating together, if you notice, is almost as destructive to feminine secrecy as spending the night together—haven't you told things you vowed not to, hundreds and hundreds of times, just as soon as you and the other woman had your back hair down? And even if we don't tell each other to-day, the attendants will tell us next time. So let's not look at the scales if you like, but let's promise to be honest if we say anything at all."

"All right," agreed the thin woman, blinding her eyes, child fashion, while the other stepped to the platform. Then the stout woman conscientiously regarded the ceiling while the thin woman took her turn.

"One hundred and twelve pounds!" proudly proclaimed the thin woman a luncheon.

"One hundred and seventy!" countered the stout woman. The two exchanged keen and dubious glances.

"Honest!" they said in unison.

"Well," admitted the thin woman blushing, "I—I did juggle the scales a little, because I remembered that my sheet wasn't as big as yours, and I felt that I ought to be allowed something on that account. How about yourself since you're so mighty particular?"

The stout woman colored.

"Well, I—I forgot to have the attendant hold up my hair while I was weighed," she admitted, "and you know we hair weighs awful heavy. So I—I took off a couple of pounds for that."

A FAMOUS EDUCATOR

DR. James Kennedy Patterson, president of the State University of Kentucky, and the oldest college resident in America, retired from his position with the close of the year 1910. Dr. Patterson is one of the best-known educators in the United States, and has been president of the State University since 1889. He, with Justin Morrill, of Vermont, successfully carried through

congress the Morrill Act, giving \$25,000 a year to each State in the Union for the further endowment of State universities or colleges established under the land grants of 1862. Dr. Patterson was born in 1833, in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to America in 1842.

THE CLERGYMAN AND THE WEDDING FEE

LARGE wedding fees are rare, even in New York, asserts the "Christian Herald." Fees of fifty dollars and one hundred dollars are considered large. The one thousand dollar fees, when it makes its appearance, usually goes to the rector of a wealthy congregation who enjoys a salary of ten or twelve thousand dollars a year.

Larger fees are sometimes given. The man of wealth, actuated by a high regard for his pastor and friend, occasionally gives his cheque for two or three thousand dollars under the guise of a wedding fee. He wishes to help the minister, and knows the money would not be accepted under any other circumstances. Such gifts, it is needless to say, are extremely rare.

New York has a few clergymen whose marriage fees average twelve hundred dollars a year. The pastor of a large Presbyterian church on Broadway has estimated that his fees amount annually to one thousand dollars. These are top noted figures.

The fee received by an American minister for officiating at the wedding of one of his wealthy parishioners in Paris a few years ago is said to have covered the expenses of his four months' tour on the continent. Such fees, however, are extraordinary. They are beyond the wildest dreams of the average pastor, who may be able to recall one fee of fifty dollars in his entire ministry.

After you have known a clergyman for twenty years perhaps you can induce him to talk freely about his marriage fees—not before. The subject is too complicated, too personal, too disappointing. When you have broken down the barriers of reserve he will tell you some entertaining stories.

A Methodist minister in Baltimore recently married a young man of the Bowery type who asked him at the conclusion of the ceremony in the parsonage how much he "charged." As a hint to the clergyman to keep his fee within reasonable limits, the young man drew from his pocket a half-dollar while speaking.

The Suez a Hard Nut to Crack

The British Problem of Defence is Comparatively Simple

It is hard to see on what the German conception of the importance of Egypt is based, but what chance have the invaders of passing Suez? An army of twenty-five thousand Turks was heavily defeated before Suez a year ago and the British have had twelve months to prepare. We all know that a shorter time was sufficient to enable the Turks to fortify Gallipoli. For a whole year the British have been busy preparing a hundred miles front. Indeed they have reduced this front by a third by flooding the east bank of the canal near the northern end, and perhaps another third by filling the other lakes along the route. Certainly there is not more than fifty miles of front available for Turkish attack.

Behind this front and parallel to it is a railroad. The canal was defended last year by warships, as well as by forts. All the resources of sea power are available for the transport of munitions, men and supplies and Cairo and Alexandria are available as bases, as well as Port Said and Suez.

The Teuto-Turks, on the contrary, must bring their troops, guns and munitions over the Taurus Mountains and over the Amanus by road. Since the tunnels on the Bagdad railroad are unfinished, they must transport them for 125 miles over the barren Sinai Desert, with only a few wells to furnish water and no other roads than desert trails. Finally, they must draw upon distant regions for foods, for neither from Palestine nor Syria can they derive food for forage for any considerable army.

The British and their allies can put almost any number of troops on the canal line, whose restricted length calls for not more than one-quarter million even accepting the standards of western warfare, and these are certainly not acceptable to this region. At Ypres less than 150,000 British bore the weight of a German attack made by numbers estimated at half a million. For days they held lines that they never had the time to fortify. They were then destitute of any considerable amount of heavy artillery and lacked high explosive ammunition. Now they have heavy guns and they have also the fleet batteries and unlimited ammunition.

As to insurrections in the British rear, these are unlikely because the area in which men can live off the country in Egypt is exceedingly restricted and there is lacking any considerable military population. Egypt has always been conquered and held by small forces. In case of peril the whole allied army could be transported from Saloniki far more quickly than could the Turks send new forces from Constantinople.

In sum, while there is probably no reason to doubt that the attempt to force Suez will be made, nothing but criminal folly on the British part could have left it open to successful attack, and there is no real possibility that the Turks could acquire the guns or transport to maintain an army sufficient to prevail on the narrow front, long ago fortified and protected alike by the desert and by the fleet.—Frank H. Simonds in the American Review of Reviews.

Agricultural Training

Oklahoma Wants Its Students Familiar With Farm Conditions

"Is it a sound economic policy to educate these young men at the expense of the taxpayers of Oklahoma and then allow them to go to Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois or other states that know the value of their kind of education, for the purpose of teaching to their boys and girls the value of diversification?" asks the Oklahoma Farmer, in an excellent article that can be read everywhere with profit. It continues:

"Well, you say, how can we keep them at home? The answer comes back—agitate until our people are willing to pay the price that will keep these young men here. The people will never be willing to do this until we as school men can show the value and need of such."

"We as school men must be willing to admit that many of the things we have been teaching have not been practical and useful. Then we must decide that some other subjects such as crops, soils and animal study are not only useful, but just as intellectual as the so-called cultural subjects."

"Is it not just as useful to a boy to know the possibilities of a handful of soil as to know all about partial payments? Is it not as practicable for a boy or girl to know the difference in the growth of corn and alfalfa roots as to know all about cube root? Schools with some gardens are found in almost every portion of the state."

"About 65 years ago Denmark was suffering from a lack of the necessities of life. Most of her land was in the hands of a few; her people were ignorant and restless and were of sheer necessity clamoring for a change. They made the change; they taught the boys and girls in terms of their life's work; they taught the practical things of life."

Today Denmark is prosperous. Her people are satisfied and ambitious; they are advancing as no other people are. No other nation had such a small per cent. of illiteracy. A large per cent. of her land is in the hands of a majority of her people. A great number of her people take advantage of her higher institutions of learning."

Fallacies Exposed

Facts Prove the Benefits That Follow Prohibition Laws

The liquor interests have been sending out so many statements calculated to deceive that I purpose discussing each one very briefly:

1. The Personal Liberty League would have us to believe that West Virginia's financial difficulties were caused by prohibition. That could not have been, for the Yost Law only came into effect July 1, 1914. The truth is that the indebtedness which caused the trouble had been accumulating for years under liquor rule. Governor Hatfield says that men who opposed the law are now in its flavor, and further "thousands of families have been made happier, and grocery bills, rentals and other necessary items are being promptly paid by hundreds of men who formerly drank and gambled away their earnings while wives and children were left without subsistence." A Wheeeling shoe merchant writes, "We are now selling shoes to men who used to beg for the old shoes left by our customers. That does not look as if prohibition was going to injure West Virginia."

2. They say that many of the boys and girls in North Carolina had to work and thus were deprived of educational opportunities. We frankly admit that that was true before prohibition. Now the superintendent of education says that school attendance nearly doubled in two years after prohibition came into force.

3. They point out that Tennessee and North Carolina, which are dry, have more poor than Florida and Louisiana, which are nearly dry. I have been in both, and it is quite true that North Carolina and Tennessee had a great number of poor blacks, while Florida and Louisiana were rich states. Why did they fail to tell us that the paupers in the nine driest states in 1915 were 46.5 per hundred thousand population, while in the nine wettest states they were 127.7—nearly three times as many?

4. They tell us in big head lines, "Kentucky turns down prohibition." That is not true, but it is true that the "personal liberty" members of the assembly refused the people the liberty to vote on the question. More than half of Kentucky is already dry, so they knew what would happen if the people got their liberty to vote on the question. And still they cry for liberty.

5. They say, "You will be surprised to learn that the states lowest in church membership are all prohibition states. Yes, we would be very much surprised, because ex-Governor Glen of North Carolina and Governor Capper of Kansas have told us that in their states, church attendance has rapidly increased. A few years ago a census of the wet and dry townships in Ohio showed that in the dry townships church membership increased from 25% to 50% more rapidly than in the wet townships.—H. Arnett, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Feats of Heroism

Loyal Russian Schoolmistress Sabred Her German Assailant

M. Ludovic Naudeau contributes to the Journal of Paris his description of the feats of heroism that are rendering Russian women worthy to be ranked among the finest types of any age.

Helene Dovileva was till recently a schoolmistress in a Lithuanian village. It fell into the hands of the Germans, and most of the inhabitants fled. Helen Dovileva remained at her post. German officers sarcastically complimented her and installed themselves in the school building.

That night one of them after a drunken bout sought out the schoolmistress. Helen feigned paralyzed terror. Watching her opportunity she seized the wretch's sabre and drove it through his neck. Then, taking his cloak, helmet, etc., she disguised herself, and made her way through the enemy's lines, and was finally rescued by a sotnia of Cossacks. Her superiors have called official attention to her deed.

Just as superb was the conduct of a humble railway crossing keeper's wife near Sahliv, who saw a party of Uhlans dynamiting the metals.

Rushing to the telephone, she informed the Commander of a neighboring station of the enemy's arrival. But the Uhlans had caught sight of her, and galloped to her cottage. Finding the doors locked and barricaded, they set fire to them. In a few minutes the brave woman would have been burnt alive, but in the nick of time some Cossacks arrived and the Uhlans fled. The gatekeeper was so severely burned that she had to be sent by the first train to the nearest hospital.

Even among the enemy there are instances of fighting women, notably the daughter of a Lemberg ecclesiastic, who was taken prisoner after nine months' campaigning with the Austrians.

After a cavalry engagement near Kovno a Uhlan was picked up severely wounded, but died before recovering consciousness. The body was discovered to be that of a woman of about 60. Prisoners recognized her, and said she belonged to the Intelligence Service. She was a German, but spoke fluently Russian and Lithuanian. She had frequented the markets about Kovno for years, and was probably a spy.

Russian officers state that among the Kurds many women are fighting. One, a woman of rare beauty, led the Kurds in a mad attack, and was picked up dead on the battlefield.

The Country School

Better Country Schools Will Tend to Assist Back-to-the-Land Movement

In an address on "The Stability of Agriculture," before the recent meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, U.S. Senator Wade-Worth of New York spoke first of those things which tend to increase the material prosperity of the farmer and standardize his business on a firm foundation. He calls this the dollars and cents side of the question, but he believes that to increase the stability of agriculture great emphasis should be placed on the country schools. What he says about this question in the United States may apply equally to the subject in Canada. In concluding his address he said:

"People living in the country are not very content simply with accumulating a savings account and paying off their mortgages. They think very deeply about the future of their children and they are intensely ambitious that these children shall receive the best obtainable education.

They cannot help recognizing that the educational facilities of the cities, and by that I mean particularly what might be called the routine education, are vastly superior to the facilities of the country. When they make this comparison they no longer have that implicit faith in the old fashioned country school house. They want something bigger and better and more attractive from many standpoints, social and educational, for their children. They know that the country school is, generally speaking, the same old country school and that in many respects it does not respond to their desire for progress; it does not fulfill their aspirations for their children. And so many a farmer whose children have reached school age and many a country boy or girl anxious to develop themselves through education, tear themselves from old associations and move to the city where they are confident they can enjoy the facilities which they desire.

"I think this comparative failure of the country school to keep up with the educational procession has more to do with the movement from the country to the city than any other one element; and I, for one, rejoice that there has recently been inaugurated a movement in several states, echoes of which are heard in Washington, for the modernizing of the country school. I think we can all centre a goodly share of our efforts in support of this movement.

In the natural course of events, life in the country has been brightened remarkably. The improved road, the rural delivery, the almost universal use of the telephone, and the astonishing use of the automobile are some of the important factors which have helped to bring this about. But none of these facilities, valuable as they are, affect the lives of people living in the country as fundamentally as the school. The man who lives in an environment which offers but comparatively meager possibilities for the development of his mind knows instinctively that he is missing something of deep and vital importance in his life; and the yearnings of human nature in this direction are so intense that that man will inevitably seek a more favorable environment for himself and his children; and no amount of effort put forth to enable him to fill his pockets with money will drive that yearning from his soul.

"I verily believe that the next great organized effort for the advancement of agriculture and the preservation of a thriving and contented country population must be directed toward the upbuilding of the country school. Work of this sort is in line with the highest purpose of government and upon its successful accomplishment must rest the continued success of our wonderful experiment in democracy."

Germany Dreaming of Beating the World

Naval Officers Said to Believe That Breach With U.S. Would Hasten End

The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes an interview of submarine warfare credited to a high naval official whose views in substance follows:

"A majority of German naval officers believe that a complete breach between Germany and America would be conducive to a far earlier victorious termination of the war. Germany could declare all Great Britain blockaded. This policy would lead to the starvation of Britain and thus to her submission, and then automatically, the submission of Russia and France. America when defeated would have to surrender all German merchant ships, which she had seized and also to pay all war costs of the central powers and their allies."

35 Blood Reserve Indians Enlisted

Thirty-five Indians from the Blood reserve have been given permission by the government to join the ranks of the overseas forces if they are willing. A big dance was held on the reserve at which there was a large attendance of Indians, both from the Blood and Peigan reserves. Scout Joe Healey made a speech in which he told his fellow tribesmen that it was the duty of the Indians to go and help win the battles of the country. It is likely that nearly all the Indians who have gained permission to go will join the forces.

Your true poet passes a barber shop on the other side of the street.

Protect the Birds

Prize Offered For Best Bird House For Boy Scouts of Manitoba

The spring will soon be here, the birds will be returning from their southern haunts, glad to be home again, and will be eagerly looking for convenient home quarters. A few interested themselves in the birds of our province, realizing that they are a most valuable asset both in town and country for the destruction of various pests, and a more general movement ought to be inaugurated to protect the birds and to help them in their patriotic work as pest destroyers.

"Nothing is more interesting and educational than study of animal life, and no greater pleasure can be had than in making material provision for the birds. Although not generally recognized, birds are very responsive to kindness, and make most interesting friends.

"Don't you want the birds living near you this spring, brightening the whole season and protecting us and our trees from insects? There is nothing that brings more cheer to us than the birds, and there is no home more easily made than the bird home, and no family enjoys it more than the birds. Therefore, you should build bird houses, and you cannot make a mistake in putting up too many. It is good for children to know and love birds, and it is a great benefit to the country to have birds. It is enabling to protect them an old home or garden is complete without them. They are protectors of our shrubs, trees and vegetables, and they destroy millions of insects in obtaining their daily food. It cannot be urged too strongly that we set up bird houses in March that they may become weather worn and made artistic with age, as birds have always lived close to nature, and an old box covered with bark looks better to them than a newly painted affair.

"Birds pass through the province in millions during April and go further north for more trees and better protection. You can stop them on their way if you use them rightly. In the summer they will appreciate a bird bath, and you will soon have all the birds in the neighborhood coming to visit you. 'It is worth while.' Start right now and put up a few bark covered bungalows for the birds.

"Do not make the doors or holes too large. The birds appreciate our protection and will soon learn that you mean well, and will come to your bird houses and feeding devices and they leave a message for other birds which may follow. Show that you are a bird protector by putting feeding shelves on the trees above the cats, right now, and the Chickadees will tell the Warblers that it is a good place to stop.

"The 6th Scout Law is: 'A Scout is a friend to animals. He should save them as far as possible from pain, and should not kill any animal unnecessarily, for it is one of God's creatures. Killing an animal for food is allowable, and to encourage the protection of this law, and help in the destruction of these insect pests, that are getting all too numerous in our province, the Manitoba provincial secretary offers a prize for the best bird house, workmanship and design to be considered."

"All houses sent in will become the property of the provincial association and will be distributed in parks, etc., for the benefit of the birds. We expect hundreds of bird houses to be sent in, in response to this appeal. All houses to be in the hands of the provincial secretary, No. 131-132 Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, not later than noon, on the 3rd of April.

Success

When we concentrate heart and soul and body upon success, then success is ours. If we are in the pork business we should, in the words of old Gorgon Graham, eat pork, talk pork, think pork because it is the business in which we hope to achieve the success for which we strive.

A merchant's success may not be of the spectacular order like that of a great artist, poet or lawyer, but success can only be measured according to the mental attitude of the individual. Many a man will hold life a failure who has failed to make his name famous throughout the world. Another will feel he has succeeded if he has sufficient of this world's goods to enable him to bring up a family in comfort. The latter form of success is the highest type. It is the attitude of the enthusiast and the altruist, and the kind which confers the greatest good on the nation and the world.

"I thought I told you not to cut your corns with my razor!" thundered the exasperated husband who was trying to lose a few of his whiskers.

"And I haven't since you told me you were so particular with your old butcher knife," replied the wife sweetly.

"Well, it feels that way."

"I did open a can of tomatoes with it. Would that hurt it any? You didn't say I wasn't to do that."

To Be in It

"She reads the sporting page carefully."

"Daffy on athletics?"

"Not at all."

"Then why the waste of time?"

"So that her husband and son cannot carry on a conversation at the table in a foreign language."

"What are you waiting for?"

"First of July," replied Mr. Smartie.

"Why not kill two birds with one stone and wait for Christmas at the same time?"

The private opinion is apt to be that the general is an old blockhead.

Sailors and Superstition

Unfortunately Some of the Jonah Tales Are Only Too True

There is still a firm belief in Jonahs at sea, and the other day a sailor, who was prosecuted for failing to join an admiralty transport, pleaded in excuse that he was known to seamen generally as Jonah, and that the sailors on the transport had threatened to throw him overboard if he did join. Certainly, if superstition ever could be rational, they had some reason for theirs. He had served on the Titanic and the Empress of Ireland, both of which were wrecked, and on the Lusitania and Florizan, both of which were torpedoed.

It seems a pity that sailors should know the story of the prophet Jonah, since they get only one moral from it. The book was certainly not written to instruct seamen how to deal with Jonahs. There are several morals to be drawn from it, some of them subtle, but that is not one of them. Yet it is unfortunately the only one which sailors seem to draw. Jonah is probably the character best known to them in the Old Testament; and what they know about him is that he caused bad weather through his own fault and was properly dealt with by his fellow-voyagers. They forgot, if they ever knew, that the sailors cast lots to discover who was the cause of the bad weather and that the lot fell upon Jonah; also that Jonah himself confessed to them his disobedience and told them to throw him overboard.

The Jonahs of modern times are not discovered by such means nor do they ask to be thrown overboard. They are assumed to be Jonahs because they have been uncommonly unfortunate. Perhaps they are pitied as well as shunned for their misfortunes; but often enough it is assumed that they have done something to deserve them, and then the superstitious fear of their fellows becomes cruel.

The worst of it is that a Jonah may himself share the superstition and be unnerved by the thought that he is marked for misfortune; he may even come to believe that he has committed some crime which marks him out, in which case he is on the way to madness. But even landsmen, who believe themselves free of superstition, are apt to be intimidated by run of ill luck. It unnerves them; and the wisest of us, if unnerved, are prone to superstition. Even if we resist it we can see that superstition is a natural growth of the human mind, that superstitious explanations lie in wait for us all, and are but the expression in thought of our animal fears, the invasion which those fears make upon the reason.

Hence the great value of psychological curiosity: it enables us to explain ourselves to ourselves, to detect the irrational when it disguises itself as the rational. We are naturally myth making creatures, and the story of the prophet Jonah is only an excuse and a pattern for myths which we instinctively make about ourselves or others. If there were no such tale in the Bible, sailors would believe in Jonahs under another name or under no name at all; they would think that there was some reason for a run of ill luck and that it must continue unless by some means the curse, whatever it may be, is removed. And they have, of course, countless tales to support their belief in Jonahs, however false they may be.

The worst of superstitious tales is that they often are true, that men do have extraordinary runs of ill luck in life as in cards. The superstition lies in the conclusions that are drawn from them. For in life, as in cards, a run of ill luck is against the average, and sooner or later the average will right itself. Therefore, sailors, if they are to consider luck at all, should welcome a Jonah on board, for the longer his run of ill luck has been the more he may expect good luck to adjust the average.

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• LADY • URSULA'S HUSBAND

By —
FLORENCE WARDENWard, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued).

Paul Payne was astonished at the devotion shown to his fiancee by the people on the Wintersand estate, and he expressed his feeling to her one day when he had accompanied her on a visit to a cottage where there lived an old woman who was one of her especial friends. She had insisted on introducing Paul to "Granny Baird," and he had been so charming that the old woman seemed inclined to transfer her affection from Lady Ursula to her nephew.

Lady Ursula told him so, with much glee, as they walked toward the Hall afterwards.

Paul Payne, always courteous and gentle, seemed to be touched with emotion quite unusual with him as he answered:

"There's no fear of that. The old woman likes me because she doesn't know me; she loves you because she does."

Lady Ursula smiled with that radiance which had come upon her with her new love.

"The more she knows you the better Granny will like you, Paul, just as I do," she said gently.

He shrugged his shoulders.

"Perhaps you're nearer the mark than you think," he said with an odd touch of restlessness and a tone she scarcely understood. "You like me now better than you will when you know me better. I'm a bit of a bad lot, you know."

She shook her head.

"Don't say silly things to me," she said. "They hurt."

"They're not silly, they're true," said he with a strange dryness.

She looked at him with her usual directness.

"If you had been—what you say you are," she said simply, "Mr. Fitch would not have taken you to his wife's people; would not be such an enthusiastic friend of yours."

He seemed on the point of saying something more, but changed his mind, and fell back into his usual tone, caressing, flattering, attentive, perhaps a trifle artificial. And the subject was not reopened.

Did it cause any misgivings to the loyal-hearted Lady Ursula? It is very unlikely.

So they drifted along to the day of the wedding, which was as quiet as possible.

Lord Gravenhurst, still undecided as to the desirability of the bridegroom, left the task of giving the bride away to his son, and stayed at home with the gout.

Lady Ursula was married in the conventional white dress, but changed into her travelling dress, and caught an early afternoon train to London with her husband and her brother, who was to see them off at Charing Cross for Paris.

On reaching that station, together with his sister and brother-in-law, the young viscount had his attention drawn by the sight of a London detective who had been down at Winter-sand in connection with an attempt at burglary during the previous summer. Lord Eastling stepped aside to speak to the detective, who asked him bluntly who the gentleman was he had just seen with him.

"It's my brother-in-law, a Mr. Paul Payne," replied the viscount.

The detective received this answer in a dead silence which puzzled the young man.

"Do you know him?" he asked abruptly.

"Not under that name, my lord," answered the officer simply.

Lord Eastling flushed uneasily.

"You've mistaken him for someone else, no doubt," he said quickly.

"I don't think so, my lord."

"Do you mean—that he's been through your hands?" asked the young viscount, appalled by the decision in the officer's tones.

The detective shook his head.

"No such luck, my lord. He's too clever," said he.

There was a short silence. Then Lord Eastling asked:

"Tell me the name of the man you take him for."

And quite simply the detective replied:

"Syd Tomkinson, the forger."

CHAPTER III.

Of course, the first emotion experienced by the young viscount, on receiving the detective's answer, was inclemency mingled with a certain naughty indignation.

For what was the suggestion thus crudely made? None other than that

the man who had found his way into the earl's house, ingratiated himself with the family and succeeded in winning one of its daughters in marriage, was a scoundrel well known to the police.

Such things could not be; and Lord Eastling, reciting the words of the detective with an angry stare and a hasty, backward step as if from an unclean thing, turned abruptly, and stalked away among the crowd.

Superintendent Redding made no attempt to follow him. On seeing that the information was ill received, he merely saluted and walked away in his turn, leaving his words to be digested at the young viscount's leisure.

And then, of course, they began to stir the most unpleasant suspensions and surmises in the mind of that unfortunate young man.

He saw, in the first place, that he had done wrong in treating the information in this contemptuous manner. The officer could have no possible motive for giving it to him but the wish to be of service to him in a most difficult and terrible situation. If he was wrong and, being human, he might have made a mistake, he had said enough to expose himself to a charge of libel. And knowing this, Lord Eastling felt that he had been ungrateful, to say the least of it.

While it was right—Good Heaven! What then?

The young man grew cold at the terrible thought.

For a few short moments indeed he stood close by the bookstall, bewildered, tortured by sudden fears, and unable to think clearly. If this horrible story were true, he could not allow his sister to leave England in the company of the man she had married. She must at all hazards learn that there was a suspicion against him, she must be prevented, by some pretext or other, from going away until the matter had been fully gone into.

What then? If the tale should be proved to be false, it was very certain that Payne would not show any anxiety to bring his brother-in-law to account for such a mistake. There would be apologies, explanations, deliberations, there might be indignation, ex postulation, amazement; but there would assuredly be no scandal. Nobody to care to make it known to the world that he has been mistaken for a scoundrel, and least of all a bridegroom going away with his bride. On the other hand, supposing the story to be true, some way out of the tangle must be found, short, direct, final. They could not possibly recognize marriage between Lady Ursula and a swindler, and in the first moment of his excitement, it seemed to Lord Eastling that some means to make her legally free, without too much scandal or too much publicity, might—nay, must—be found.

Suddenly he seemed to recover from the stupefaction into which he had been thrown, and raising his head, he looked about him at the crowd, searching for his sister and her husband.

But he had lost sight of them, and after a rapid glance round, he was about to make his way to the departure platform, when he found Redding once more at his elbow.

The officer looked good-natured and kindly.

"I'm afraid I was rather too abrupt my lord," he said. "It's fairly knocked you over."

These words seemed to drive conviction of the truth into Lord Eastling's brain with overwhelming force. He turned to look up into the bronzed face and steady brown eyes of the detective.

"It's not true. It can't be," he said firmly.

Redding did not flinch.

"Well, my lord, say it isn't true. There's no harm in that," he suggested. "But, anyhow, take my advice, and don't let her ladyship leave England with the chap."

Lord Eastling took a step towards the platform and then turned back suddenly overwhelmed afresh by the difficulties of his situation.

"But what on earth can I say to him? What excuse can I give?" he asked in desperation, shrinking from a scene which was bound to be painful in the extreme not only for himself but for his sister.

The question was hard to answer. The detective nodded.

"If I walk up the platform with you my lord," he said in a low voice, "and stand a little way behind you, so that he can see me, you won't have much difficulty, I should think, in getting him to clear out!"

As Lord Eastling echoed these words, horrors of a fresh kind suggested themselves to him. He turned to the detective, and drawing him a little way out of the throng of passengers and hurrying porters, asked anxiously:

"Tell me, have you a warrant against him?"

Heartily, sadly, the officer replied with promptitude:

"My lord, I only wish I had!"

(To be Continued)

Russia Has Big Stocks of Cereals

Has Sufficient Stored in Siberia to Last Two Years

The Petrograd correspondent of the London Times says that Alexander N. Naumoff, the new minister of agriculture, made his first appearance in the duma with an important speech on the Russian food prices. He referred to the lessening of agriculture since the beginning of the war and later to the decrease in the terms of trade, which he regarded as the gravest feature of the food situation, which he hopes to remedy in part by forcing the substitution of mutton, pork and fish.

C. Naumoff estimated that the rise in the price of necessities has been 57 per cent. in Russia, as compared to 70 per cent. in Germany. Emphasizing the need of good transportation facilities to help the food situation, the new minister said that there is stored at Akmolinsk, Siberia, stocks of cereals sufficient to supply European Russia for two years. He recommended the construction of a 200-mile railway from Kokshetau to Petropavlovsk to link this region with the trunk lines of the Siberian railway.

By the employment of prisoners of war, refugees and soldiers, C. Naumoff said, over a million hands will be available shortly in Russia for agricultural purposes.

Rotation of Crops

Sequence of Annual Crops Necessary to Restore the Soil to its Original Fertility

Some interesting experiments have been carried out in Saskatchewan in connection with what is called the "Sequence of Annual Crops," one result of which is to illustrate clearly that to grow a crop of wheat takes immensely more nutrient out of the soil than does the growing of any other crop.

In considering the influence of the preceding crop on the yield of wheat, the following results are given for the year 1915:

Wheat after wheat.....	24 bu.	51lb
Wheat after flax.....	27 bu.	5lb
Wheat after peas.....	32 bu.	7lb
Wheat after potatoes.....	33 bu.	25lb
Wheat after corn.....	34 bu.	44lb
Wheat after fallow.....	38 bu.	32lb

Similarly, the yield of every other kind of grain was found to be lighter when following a crop of wheat on the same ground, than in following any other grain. Spring rye after wheat yielded 24 bushels, 38½ lb. after peas, 30 bushels, 15½ lb. and upwards until after fallow. It yielded 34 bushels, 14½ lb. Potatoes after wheat yielded 158 bushels, 4½ lb. after flax, 222 bushels, 58lb., and increasing quantities after each kind of grain until potatoes after fallow yielded 244 bushels, 50lb. Barley after wheat yielded 29 bushels, 45½ lb. after peas, 30 bushels, 10lb. and in increasing proportion until after fallow. It yielded 38 bushels, 13½ lb. Flax after wheat yielded 19 bushels, 27lb. after peas, 23 bushels, 38½ lb. and a yet larger yield of each grain; but flax on fallow ground yielded 21 bushels, 36½ lb.

In occasional instances the results were subject to special influences in the way of heat, moisture, frost, etc., which caused slight variation in the regularity of the results, but wherever conditions were fairly uniform during the two seasons, the results uniformly showed that it required greater effort (so to speak) upon the part of the soil, to produce a crop of wheat than of any other grain or of any roots and that the Sequence of Annual Crops afforded the best available method of restoring the soil, in due course to its original fertility.

A Woman's Love

It takes a hundred men to make an encampment, but it takes only the influence of one woman to make a home. I not only admire women as the most beautiful object ever created, but I reverence her as the redeemed glory of humanity, the sanctuary of all virtues, the pledge of all perfect qualities of heart and head. It is because women are so much better than men that their faults are considered greater.

The one thing in this world that is considered constant, the only peak that rises above the clouds, the window in which the light burned forever, the one star that darkness cannot quench, is woman's love. It rises to the greatest height, it sinks to the lowest depth, it forgives the most cruel injuries. A woman's love is the perfume of the heart. This is the real love that subdues the earth, the love that has wrought miracles of art, that gives us music all the way from cradle song to the grand symphony that bears the soul away on wings of fire. A love that is greater than fire, sweeter than life and stronger than death.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

British Have Most Powerful Explosive

Lyddite is probably the most powerful explosive known to man. It is largely composed of one of the derivatives of coal tar, namely, picric acid. To convert and develop the explosive properties of this new discovery to the purposes of war was only a matter of time and experiment for the expert chemists. They did not labor in vain, for they found that by melting the picric acid crystals until they turned into a fluid of the consistency of cream, and then combining this fluid with gun cotton melted in alcohol, they got an explosive more terrifying and tremendous in its destructive powers than anything else known before or since.

The Grain Growers' Guide says that Western Canada cannot, in view of the scarcity of help and the small amount of fall plowing done, hope to produce in 1916 anything like the crop of 1915.

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Beans — Refuge Wax—Pods round, clear and transparent and of handsome appearance. Is tender, very productive, free from rust, and stands dry weather well. 34 lb., 15c., 1 lb., 45c., 5 lbs. \$2.00. Postpaid.

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Peas — Bruce's Early Settler—A grand extra early, wrinkled marrow variety. The pods are large, deep green, and filled with large peas, possessing the rich flavor and quality of the best late varieties. It attains a height of about 1½ feet and is very productive. 34 lb., 15c., 1 lb., 40c., 5 lbs. \$1.75. Postpaid.

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Finish H.B. Railway in 1917
That the Hudson Bay railway will be completed in time for the 1917 crop shipment is the belief of the contractors. The summer construction program includes plans to have the steel track laid to Kettle Rapids, 50 miles from Hudson Bay, by August 1. Construction of the cantilever bridge over the Nelson river at this point is expected to be finished in time to allow further steel laying before frosts set in.

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"It is."
"Got any hard cider?"
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The politician doesn't appreciate persons with long memories.

Whenever the weather man does turn out an article guaranteed to suit some storm or other comes along and spoils it.—Chicago Daily News.

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can be maintained by adapting the right nourishment, and Nature's own oil-rich food in Scott's Emulsion has strengthened thousands of men and women to continue their work and usefulness for many years. Scott's Emulsion is a food, a medicine and a tonic to keep the blood rich, avoid rheumatism and thwart nervous conditions. It is free from injurious acids or any harmful drugs. The best physicians prescribe it. 14-50

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My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It filled me with pain and misery, and was weakening my will. The hacking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sappling my vitality. But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it **FREE**. Write me promptly.

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World's Horse Shortage

In the United Kingdom there was a reduction of 142,000 in the number of horses last year; in France there was a decline of a million in the last year and a half, and in Canada an increase of 48,000 in the year just ended.

Help for the Dense
That was a fine joke you had in the magazine."

Look up Seed Potatoes Now

Owing to the heavy losses in potatoes by disease last year, growers are advised by the Dominion department of agriculture to immediately reserve for seed purposes the quantity, and a little more to make allowance for future losses through rot, required for seed purposes. These should be hand-selected tubers, sound and free from any sign of rot or decay, of uniform size and pure in variety. They should be kept until planting time in a dark, well ventilated and cool place of storage spread out in a layer not more than three potatoes deep. There can be little doubt that farmers who have a good quantity of sound seed potatoes on hand will obtain a high price for them when others begin to realize the scarcity of such seed.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to its sure cure.

CHAS. E. SHARP,

Hawkhurst, N.B., Sept. 1st, 1905.

Three Favorite Words

Teacher—What are the three words you use most?

Senior—I don't know.

Teacher—Correct.

Asthma Doesn't Wear Off Alone.

Do not make the mistake of waiting for asthma to wear away by itself. While you are waiting the disease is surely gathering a stronger toothhold and you live in danger of stronger and yet stronger attacks. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy taken early, will prevent incipient condition from becoming chronic and saves hours of awful suffering.

Help for the Dense

That was a fine joke you had in the magazine."

"Glad you liked it."

"But wasn't there something missing?"

"What was it?"

"Don't you throw in a diagram?"

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have no Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
will put you right in a few days.

They do their day.

Carter's Little Liver Pills
Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Breath Good

Twins

"Well, doctor," said Mr. Yearwood, a medical man mainly came forth, "how has the cost of living increased?"

"Two-fold!" laughed the doctor, slapping the happy (?) man on the back.

CROSS FRETFUL BABIES

The cross fretful baby is a sickly baby—the well child is always happy and smiling. Mothers if your baby is cross and cries a great deal something is wrong. His little stomach and bowels may be out of order; his teeth troubling him, or he may be bothered with worms. The mother should immediately give him Baby's Own Tablets. They never fail to relieve the baby. Concerning them Mrs. Ronald Hurley, Gilks, N.B., writes: "I know of nothing so good for cross, fretful babies as Baby's Own Tablets and I am pleased to recommend them to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The cheese output of Manitoba, which had been declining before the war, jumped from 400,000 pounds in 1914 to 725,000 pounds in 1915. The output of creamery butter increased by 1,000,000 pounds in the same time.



Chorea or St. Vitus Dance

Mrs. Geo. Chisholm, R.R. No. 1, Grafton, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for my little girl for what the doctors pronounced Chorea, a disease of the nerves. I consulted our family doctor, and he gave her a liquid medicine, but do what we would, we could not get her to swallow it. A neighbor advised the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and being in pill form, she took it without any trouble. She was seven years old, and got pale and run down. The muscles of the face were affected, and she became a pitiful sight. She seemed to improve right along under this treatment, and was entirely cured by using six boxes. She is nine years old now, and you cannot find a larger, healthier-looking child for her age. I shall always be grateful for what Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done for us, and I can recommend it to all nervous people. You are at liberty to use this statement, so that others may benefit."

In children nervous exhaustion frequently takes the form of rickets, St. Vitus' dance or fits. In less advanced stages there are nervousness, excitability and irritability.

All such conditions indicate the need of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to enrich the blood and nourish the starved and depleted nerve cells. Being natural and gentle in action, and at the same time powerful in its restorative and reconstructive influence, this food cure is admirably suited as a treatment for weak, puny, nervous girls and boys. It makes them strong, hearty and robust, and enables them to develop into healthy and useful men and women.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or

Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food



Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free, if you mention this paper.

Spring! Spring!

Now is the time to pick out that
Linoleum
 you promised yourself this spring.
 Our assortment is fairly good under
 existing conditions.

We have a new wrinkle whereby you
 can drape your window hangings very
 artistically.

Still have some nice apples to offer
 Headquarters for PURITY FLOUR

The store that handles quality goods

A. G. Studer

H. W. CHAMBERS, Druggist

Ten Days Left

to get your guesses in, and win one of the beautiful prizes
 on exhibition in our window.

We have decided to give guesses with goods purchased
 with produce as well as cash, during the balance
 of the contest, which

Expires on Thursday, April 20th

We have on sale for this week only

100 pairs Men's Tan Shoes, values up to \$5.50 for . . . \$3.75
 100 Men's Shirts, values up to \$1.50 for 50c
 100 Men's Felt Hats, regular \$2.50 for \$1.50 each
 100 Pairs Men's Odd Pants, prices from \$1.25 to . . . \$3.50

Extra Special--For Saturday Only

Economy Flour, per 100 lbs. \$2.90
 A1 Quality Rice, 20 lbs. for \$1.00

We have in stock for the week end Fresh Celery,
 New Rhubarb, Bananas, Oranges and Apples
 Highest market prices paid for Butter and Eggs

Williams & Little

S. A. War Widows

Some time ago an official of the Salvation Army called upon prominent business men and ladies interested in philanthropic work in town in regard to locating one or two of the Salvation Army war widows of the 5,000 that the Army are contemplating settling in Canada.

One of the ladies organizations in town, the W. C. T. U., has pledged themselves to assist one widow but it was hoped that two could be taken. However, the ladies feel that what with the assistance they have to give to our own needy women that one was all they could promise to assist. Perhaps some of the ladies organizations in the country district could make arrangements to assist one or more. In conversation with the official of the Army who was here we learned that those widows would be chosen for work suitable for the district in which they would be located. If any of them would like to take up the matter they could either write the Salvation Army headquarters in Calgary or write this office when the matter would be taken up for them.

It is likely that there will be one or two children with each of these widows but they would not be altogether a burden on the community as a great many of them will have a pension coming to them from the British government.

It is going to be one of the hardest problems after the war to see that these women suffer no more than is possible from their sacrifice, and the Army is trying by this means to do a little towards helping them to be self supporting.

Intelligent Selection

Not only interest but real value attaches to the question of carefully noting the individual performance of each cow in the herd. It is only after keeping a complete record that one finds such a strange contrast as this: of two five year old cows in one herd, both fresh the same day, both dried off the same week, one gave 5,454 pounds of milk and 218 pounds of fat, the other gave only 3,570 pounds of milk and 158 pounds of fat. Most probably the owner would not have taken on a bet at the beginning of the season that the one cow could bring in over twenty-two dollars more than the other, but she did.

In another section, of two cows the same age, one gave 8,430 pounds of milk and 362 pounds of fat, but the other gave only 1,690 pounds of milk and 67 pounds of fat. Is there a difference of eighty-eight dollars in the earning power of any two cows in your herd?

Building up a profitable dairy herd includes the selection of good individual cows. The rational method is to weigh the milk and test samples regularly for fat. Write to the Dairy Division, Ottawa, for information on cow testing, so that your selection may be intelligent, so that your profits may be larger.

Obituary

Mr. John J. Mjolsness, aged sixty-seven and one-half years, passed away on the evening of April 9th, in his home at Bergen. About eighteen months ago Mr. Mjolsness had a slight paralytic stroke and gradually became weaker and more helpless. Medical aid was unable to give him relief, and after being in an unconscious state for a few days his spirit took its departure to God who gave it.

Mr. Mjolsness was born at Stravanger, Norway, on December 4th, 1847. At the age of twenty one he left the old country and for six years made Rushford, Minn., his home. He then moved to Hendrum, Minn., where he was one of the pioneer settlers in what was then termed, "The Northwest."

After making this place his home for thirty years he removed his family to Bergen, Alta., during the summer of 1907, where he again took up pioneer life.

Mr. Mjolsness was an earnest Christian man, a kind neighbor, and beloved father, and will be greatly missed by his family, neighbors and numerous friends. He leaves a wife, ten children and four grandchildren to mourn his loss.

The oldest son John resides at Didsbury; Martin at Coronation; Lewis at Sundre; Alfred, Mrs. C. Erickson, Joseph, William, Lorenza, Esther and Endred at Bergen.

The funeral service was conducted by Rev. M. J. Westphal, of Cerial, on Sunday, April 9th, and the remains laid to rest in the Bergen cemetery. All the children of the deceased with their families were present at the funeral, also Mrs. J. Knudsvig and Miss M. Gulson of Camrose, Alta.

A beautiful floral wreath and cross were presented by the children, also a bouquet of Easter lilies and ferns, presented by Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Johansson, and a bouquet of white carnations, presented by Camrose friends.

Mrs. Mjolsness and family have the sympathy of the neighbors, and many friends in Alberta as well as in the United States.

PLOWING WANTED

We are prepared to do plowing and seeding by contract. Apply Pioneer Office, Didsbury.

Land Titles Act. Application No. M407
 ADVERTISEMENT

Mortgage Sale of Valuable (Farm) Property

UNDER and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale.

There will be offered for sale by public auction at the Rosebud Hotel in the town of Didsbury in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday the 22nd day of April, 1916, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:

The north east quarter of Section 20, Township 31, Range 28, west of the 4th meridian.

Terms of the sale to be 20 per cent cash at the time of the sale, and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and freed from all encumbrances, save existing seed grain liens and taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situated about 9 miles from Didsbury and that the soil is a black loam with clay subsoil all upland except from 6 to 15 acres hay land in a coulee, with 45 to 60 acres under cultivation, no buildings.

DATED at Calgary this 22nd day of March A.D. 1916.

Approved

A. T. Kinnaird,

Registrar.

W. T. D. LATHWELL,
 Vendor's Solicitors



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.&A.M.
 Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, J. R. GOOD,

Secretary.

W. M.



DIDSBUY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
 Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G.

S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
 Dental Surgeon
 Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Oster street. Business Phone 120 Didsbury - Alberta

W. C. GOUDER
 Undertaker and Embalmer
 Didsbury Phone 101 Olds - Alberta

W. A. Austin
 Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public
 Special Attention paid to collections—
 Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.
 Didsbury - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
 Physician, Surgeon
 Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Oster street. Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120 Didsbury - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
 PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
 Graduate University of Manitoba
 Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.
 Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128
 DIDSBUY, - ALBERTA
 SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
 N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

STRAYED

One 7 year old red Durham bull, dehorned, strayed from Sec. 30, Tp. 30, Rge. 5, west of 5th M., about January 16th. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to his recovery. J. C. WATERSTREET, Big Prairie, Alta.